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Thursday, May 7, 1959
Vaishaka 17, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 7, 1959/Vaisakha 17, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cost of Production of Steel

*2268. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 850 on the 3rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the revision of the estimates of likely cost of production of steel in the three steel plants has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Why is it taking such a long time? What are the hurdles in the way?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There was some mention of the cost of production in the project reports and in each report assumptions made with regard to the prices of raw materials, cost of power and water, credit for by-products have all been given. All of them have also given the depreciation charges assumed. There are, however, differences in the rate of depreciation and in the method of calculating depreciation. Certain charges have been taken as part of depreciation in one case and part of working expenses in another. There are also differences in carrying over costs from one department to another. These basic assumptions have changed the position considerably and a clear picture has not yet emerged.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the overhead costs of the various plants are also being taken into consideration and are the overhead costs of Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited being equally divided among the various plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. So far as overhead costs are concerned, they will be apportioned to the various steel projects in a certain proportion. The exact proportion has not yet been worked out.

Shri Damani: In the cost of production what percentage is taken for the cost of labour and raw materials and what percentage is taken for depreciation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These are precisely the items which will require a very careful examination. All the basic material is not yet ready. Therefore it is not possible to work out the percentage.

Shri Supakar: Since we know the cost of the raw materials and other things why is it not possible to at least make a tentative estimate of the comparative cost, that is, of the cost that is given in the project reports and the cost that is likely to emerge out of the cost of raw materials and other things as are available at present?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is possible but there have been changes in the capital cost, prices of raw materials, price of electric power, cost of water

and in a number of other factors. This will just be an exercise which, I do not think, will lead us anywhere.

Shri Tangamani: Why is the estimated cost of one ton of ingot steel by the open hearth process less by Rs 5 in Bhilai as compared to Rourkela?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon Member is referring to the figures given in the estimate report

Shri Tangamani: Yes

Sardar Swaran Singh: Those are just estimates and we should really wait for a little more precise figure which will be worked out after the capital cost and other factors are known.

Shri Tangamani: What will be the difference in the cost, which we are going to assess, of steel produced by the open hearth process and of steel produced by the LD process?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid, that is just putting the same question in another form. If the exact cost is known, to find the difference is only a question of arithmetic

Higher Technological Institute, Kanpur

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*3269. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 782 on the 10th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether land for the establishment of the Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur has been acquired;

(b) if so, whether the construction work has started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The State Government has acquired a portion of the land measuring approximately 810 acres which will be required for the first phase of development.

The transfer of this land to Centre will take place shortly and thereafter the necessary steps will be taken to start construction work as soon as possible.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of the help given by the US experts and whether they are still staying in India or have they gone back?

Dr. M. M. Das: Six United States experts came to this country to make a survey. They have submitted a preliminary report. A detailed report is awaited. When this detailed report is submitted, it will form the basis on which further discussion will take place between TCM of USA and the Government of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Out of the 610 acres, only 200 acres is the land which is undisputed. May I know whether those 200 acres have been acquired by the State Government and handed over to the Central Government? If not, what is the delay due to?

Dr. M. M. Das: The State Government is to give us the land that is required for this institution. 1200 acres of land have been selected to be acquired for this purpose by the State Government The State Government, up till now, has been able to acquire only 810 acres and have asked us to take possession of that land.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जबकि इस इंस्टिट्यूट के लिये अभी तक जमीन प्राप्त करने में ही इतनी देरी हो रही है तो उस इंस्टिट्यूट को स्थापित करने और उस में पढ़ाई चालू होने में कितनी देर लगेगी ।

Dr. M. M. Das: It is expected that the institution will begin functioning by July, 1960.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government has prepared the blueprints or plans of this Institute?

Dr. M. M. Das: When the land is taken possession of by our CPWD, a contour survey will be made. After the completion of the contour survey, detailed plans for buildings etc. will be drawn.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. We do not progress at all. Yesterday we covered only ten questions.

Utilisation of Manufacturing Capacity in Ordnance Factories

*2271. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the total manufacturing capacity of the Ordnance Factories is being utilised;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out for utilisation of full capacity; and

(c) if so, the main features of this Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) and (c). Planned and sustained efforts are continuously being made to utilise to the maximum the capacity available in the Ordnance Factories by increasing output for Services items and undertaking progressive production of new items.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this expansion programme will not only provide jobs for the surplus hands, if any, but will also provide jobs for additional hands? If so, to what extent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It is not possible to give any undertaking to that effect. Our first business is to absorb surplus labour and provide for additional labour when necessary, that is, if the production demands additional labour we will take them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this question of expansion and production was also discussed with the workers at the Industrial Council meeting at Calcutta? If so, were any suggestions given by the workers?

Shri Krishna Menon: Constant discussions go on between representative organisations of working people and the management and are referred to Government. There is no special significance in regard to this Calcutta meeting.

Seth Govind Das: Has any scheme been drawn so that the capacity of these factories may be used for preparing such instruments which can be used for civil purposes, specially for agricultural purposes?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. I have repeatedly informed the House that the Ordnance Factories shall only go into production on demand. They cannot produce just to exhibit them for sale. We have, therefore, produced demonstration models, which are available to the Government departments and others. If there is demand they can be produced, that is, the capacity for production is there

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know if the manufacture of trucks and tractors is going on according to schedule?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. But I do not know whether this arises from this question. It is going on well within the schedule

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether those items which were shown at the various exhibitions are going to be produced in the Ordnance Factories in bulk or on order and, if so, whether orders for them have been received?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are negotiations going on in regard to certain items I would not be able to give a categorical answer about them till they are finalised

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know if the Ordnance Factories are taking up the production of cheap-priced cars?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no such project in hand

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the Estimates Committee have recommended for the setting up of an expert committee in order to see that the idle machines in the Ordnance Factories are utilised?

Shri Krishna Menon: The Report of the Estimates Committee was presented only yesterday Mr Speaker, you will not expect me to deal with it now or in this connection

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether there is spare capacity in the ordnance factories for manufacturing spare parts according to the programme given by the different manufacturers in the automobile industry?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is spare capacity But we have no orders to produce anything for anybody in large quantities If the automobile industry gives us firm orders, and if it is economically worthwhile we shall think of taking it up

Election Petitions

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*2272. **Shri D. C Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Pandit D. N Tiwary:
Shri Bhakt Darshan
Shri Bibhuti Mishra

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 726 on the 2nd December, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the further progress made with regard to the disposal of election petitions for the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies (State-wise);

(b) the number of election petitions still pending with the Election Tribunals, High Courts, and the Supreme Court (separately); and

(c) the total number of elections declared null and void upto the 31st March, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c) A statement containing the required information as on the first May, 1959, is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 35]

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that still about thirty-one election petitions are pending While passing the Representation of the People Act it was said that all election petitions would be disposed of in the course of six months May I know how even after two years of election so many election petitions are still pending?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Election Commission is constantly watching the progress and taking all possible measures to see that these are disposed of within the time that was mentioned by my hon friend But there are certain limitations After all disposal of cases will depend upon the issues raised and upon the evidence to be recorded

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know if the Ministry of Law has examined the reasons on account of which certain elections have been held to be null and void their number is quite large If so, are they going to revise the Representation of the People Act in such a manner that such a large number of elections is not held null and void?

Shri Hajarnavis If elections are held null and void, it does not necessarily follow that the law is defective It often is on account of something which the candidate did that it has been held null and void.

श्री विभूति मिश्र ढाई साल गुजर गया और अभी भी एलेक्शन के इतने केसेज पेंडिंग हैं । इन को देखते हुए क्या सरकार अपने कानून में कोई सुधार करने की बात सोच रही है ?

श्री हजारनवीस इस के बारे में कोई खास टाइम लिमिट तो मुकर्रर नही की जाती । केसेज में जितने सवाल पेश किये जाते हैं सब के बारे में फैसला देना जरूरी होता है । कोशिश यह जरूर की जाती है कि ६ महीने के अन्दर अन्दर फैसला हो जाना चाहिये । लेकिन चन्द केसेज में ऐसे सवाल होते है कि ६ महीने में उन का फैसला नही हो सकता । कई बार हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट से केस वापस आ जाते हैं, इसलिये भी उन मे अधिक समय लग जाता है ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the number of elections held null and void by the High Courts and Election Tribunals which were held valid by the Supreme Court and the number of elections ordered to be held by the judgment of Supreme Court, but were not held?

Shri Hajarnavis: It hardly arises out of the question.

Mr. Speaker: It involves collection of so many statistics

श्री भक्त दर्शन माननीय मन्त्री जी ने श्री विभूति मिश्र के प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नही दिया । जबकि गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कानून में सशोधन करने के बाद भी उस का उद्देश्य पूरा नही हो रहा है, तो क्या इलेक्शन कमीशन और सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि इस कानून मे और सशोधन कर के उस मे और प्रगति लाई जाये ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Deputy Minister has already answered. If people indulge in corrupt practices they are set aside by the High Court. How is the Government responsible? General questions of this kind lead us nowhere

श्री भक्त दर्शन मैं सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हू । चूकि इस मामले में इतनी देरी हो रही है अत इस को देखते हुए क्या चुनाव आयोग ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्टों या चुनाव ट्राइबुनल से इस बात का अनुरोध किया है कि इस मामले में शीघ्रता करने की कृपा करे ?

श्री हजारनवीस शीघ्रता करने के लिये जितने उपाय किये जाने चाहियें वे किये जाते हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास अभी मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा कि कानून में परिवर्तन करने का शायद कोई विचार नही है ।

श्री हजारनवीस यह तो नही कहा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास कुछ चुनाव याचिकाये इसलिये होती हैं कि नामजदगी का पत्र खारिज कर दिया गया था और इसी तरह की दूसरी बातो के कारण होती हैं जिन को उसी वक्त निपटाया जा सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि कानून में सशोधन कर के इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन कर दिया जाये कि इस तरह की कार्रवाईयो पर चुनाव याचिकायें न आने पायें ।

श्री हजारनवीस इस के बारे में विचार हुआ और हो रहा है और अगर ठीक समझा जायेगा तो जरूर इस के बारे मे सशोधन करने की कोशिश की जायेगी । लेकिन जितना आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब इस सवाल को सीधा समझते हैं उतना सीधा यह नही है । जब नामिनेशन पेपर खारिज हो जाता है तब यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि उस के बारे में जो फैसला दिया जाये वह फैसला उन्ही बातो पर दिया जाये जो रिटर्निंग आफिसर के सामने पेश हैं या और भी दूसरी बातें लानी होगी । अगर और भी बातें

लानी होगी, क्योंकि और बातो पर भी यह देखा जा सकता है कि यह चुनाव लडने के लिये बाध्य है या नही, तो उस का फैसला जल्दी नही हो सकता ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know in how many pending cases even the issues have not been framed till now?

Shri Hajarnavis: That does not arise out of this question

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I am one of the Members who has tabled this question

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member's name is in many questions I shall call him

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know, Sir

Mr Speaker: Not in this question

Art Purchases

*2278. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether under the Art purchase scheme collections of valuable ancient paintings and manuscripts have been bought;

(b) the amount of money spent so far in the purchases of such valuable art treasures, and

(c) whether any such purchases have been made from ex-rulers of States?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A sum of about Rs 10,83,000 00 was spent from the year 1947 to 30th April, 1959 on the purchases of ancient paintings and manuscripts along with other objects for the National Museum

(c) Yes, Sir, from one

Shri Panigrahi: May I know, Sir, whether Government is aware that in certain areas some of the ex-rulers were selling away their valuable treasures to foreigners

Dr M M. Das: We have no information about it There is a law against it and if such cases occur the law can be enforced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is an Art Purchase Committee and whether it is a fact that some sculptures and coins were recently purchased from the South for Rs 60,000 but later on it was increased to Rs 2,00,000 by the *ad hoc* Committee, which shows the reason for the formation of this committee

Dr M. M. Das: If the hon Member gives me the details of the case I shall make enquiries

Shri S. M Banerjee: May I know whether such a purchase was made by the Art Purchase Committee?

Mr. Speaker: In this particular case the hon Minister wants special notice.

Shri S M Banerjee: Only a few days back this matter came up and it was admitted that Rs 2,00 000 were paid Is not the hon Minister aware of this?

Dr M M Das: No Sir An Art Purchase Committee was constituted in the year 1952 for purchase of manuscripts, paintings, etc for the National Museum and the Indian Gallery of Modern Art Now there are two committees one for the National Museum and the other for the Indian Gallery of Modern Art

Mr Speaker: The hon Member will table a separate question

सेठ गोविन्द दास क्या मत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि हमारी इस प्रकार की कलात्मक वस्तुयें, खास कर पाडुलिपिया, विदेशो मे भी हैं और विशेष कर जर्मनी में और क्या उन के खरीदने की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: This question has come before the House more than

once, and perhaps the reply we have given was that there was no proposal before the Government to make attempts to secure all these manuscripts which are in other countries

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the different State museums are also given some amount for purchasing art treasures in their respective States?

Dr M. M. Das: There is a scheme before Government to help the State museums and other museums to develop themselves

Shri Vajpayee: The hon Minister has just now stated that there are two committees May I know what steps have been taken to co-ordinate the activities of these two committees?

Dr. M M Das: It is not necessary to co-ordinate the activities of these committees The Art Purchase Committee for the National Museum will evaluate and purchase articles, manuscripts, paintings, etc which are more than one hundred years old, because it is for the Museum, whereas, the Purchase Committee for the National Gallery of Modern Arts will purchase more recent paintings and other art objects

Invitations to Foreign Army Chiefs

*2274 **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the Army Chief of Staff in India has invited any foreign Chief of Staff to this country,

(b) whether Government were consulted before the issue of the invitation, and

(c) whether there are rules on the subject for guidance of officers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) There are no rules laid down on the subject It is, however, clearly understood that such invitations can issue only with the approval of Government

Shri Narasimhan: Has any foreign Chief of Staff been invited to come here?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already answered the first part

Shri Narasimhan: May I know from which country, the name?

Mr Speaker: He wants to know who is the foreign Army Chief of Staff who has been invited

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Invitations are issued Unless they are accepted and things finalised, it is not considered proper to disclose it There is no secrecy about it, but it would be rather embarrassing

Shri T B Vittal Rao: From the hon Minister's reply, do I take it that even with respect to formal invitations that are issued, before acceptance they have to take the approval of Government?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir These are government invitations really The fact that a Minister, Deputy Minister or Army Chief of Staff invites is purely a matter of form, they are really invitations from this country to a particular functionary For example, a Commander-in-Chief would not be invited by the Prime Minister but by the Army Chief of Staff If a Deputy Minister comes, the Deputy Minister would send an invitation That is the practice

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Chiefs of the Army and Air Force of India visited various countries and whether at any time they have received invitations from their counterparts there or from the Government?

Shri Krishna Menon: It has to be assumed that the practice is much the same in the other countries The invitation would come in the

name of the counterparts, but no doubt their Governments agree to it; they meet the expenditure and make all the arrangements. The practice is the same in every country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What was the purpose behind the invitation to a foreign Chief of Staff which has not yet been accepted?

Shri Krishna Menon: They are all friendly neighbouring countries where our people have gone in the past. They have to return those invitations; and generally it is considered good to exchange these visits.

Tractors

\+

*2775. **Shri Barman:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether prototypes of small tractors have been produced by the Ordnance Factory at Calcutta;

(b) what are the different types and their utility; and

(c) when are they to be taken up for factory production?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) If the hon'ble Members have in mind the mechanical ploughs, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Prototypes of several types have been manufactured, such as motorised two-wheel ploughs, and also a three-wheeled plough incorporating a water pump.

(c) Production in Ordnance Factories is undertaken only when there are sufficient firm orders justifying production.

Shri Barman: Will the hon. Minister explain who will give the orders unless this small tractor production is actually done and this experiment is successful in this country? Will the Ministry wait till some firm orders come from anybody, so that they can produce it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This case was fully dealt with last time when a similar question arose. I explained then that what we have is only a prototype. That is what we exhibited. Later on we have been continuing various experiments on various soils. Possibly some improvements are required. We have not yet seen the last of them. All that I meant here was that unless orders come, large-scale production cannot naturally be undertaken.

Shri Barman: Though the answer is not clear, I would like to ask only one question. Now the country is eagerly expecting the success in the production of small tractors by the Defence Ordnance Factories. May I know when this experiment was taken up and how long do they think it would take for at least one of the prototypes to be finalised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Well, these prototypes have been finalised. What the Deputy Minister is saying is that in the course of the experimentation, even a completed unit always undergoes progress; and that goes on all the time. Now we are sending it, as a first measure, to the military farms in places over which we have control. But large-scale production can take place under our rules only if there are orders. Ordnance factories are not commercial firms and they cannot produce on speculation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the prototypes have been made by some experiments and the tractors are being utilised in certain farms, are we to take it that the ordnance factories will not be in a position to actually supply them to the public on a commercial scale, because obviously no firm orders will come unless there is something for sale on a commercial basis?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is the basis on which the ordnance factories

function. They cannot make a commodity and supply it to individual customers in that way, unless it is ordered beforehand. The chances are that they will be ordered by Government departments for use for our own purposes, and in that way they would become a public use, and as in the case of sporting rifles, commercial people will order. That is what happened with sporting rifles. Of course, there the ordnance factories have a monopoly.

Shri Bose: May I know whether a comparative study has been made between this prototype tractor and foreign tractors of the same size available in the market?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are no foreign tractors of the same type available in the market or even, so far as I know, in evidence in the country.

Shri Ranga: Are any active steps taken to canvass for orders to build up a clientele for orders to come, so that this production which has been established can be expected to give a continuous quantity of work and employment in our ordnance factories?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir, within the limits permitted by the organisation, they are placed in exhibition; other government departments are informed; officers, when they get a chance, speak about them. That is all that we can do. We cannot set up a sales organisation for this purpose, because that is not part of the present arrangement.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Samanta.

Shri Ranga: If sales organisation is not to be set up at all, how can Government assure themselves.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Samanta.

Shri Ranga: I am so sorry.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether arrangements have been made to give sufficient publicity that such a prototype has been manufactured and can be used by the public?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not think the publicity is adequate, Sir. But that is as much as we can do with the means at our disposal.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: What is going to be the cost of the prototype tractor, what is the load capacity, and what is going to be its consumption?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are three types mentioned here. If all these details are required—I can give them—but it will take time.

Shri Ranga: May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Ranga: We were given to understand that it was because the ordnance factories were not working to full capacity and there was so much of idle capacity available that they were taking up this manufacture. From the answers of the hon. Minister—either he is unwilling to give or has given grudgingly—one gets the impression as if there is something secret here and therefore he is not willing to give us all the information we want.

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, tractors are not secret weapons. But the production of a prototype, experimentations on them are the first stage of the production which any production factory has to go through. And it would not be right for any factory, and even more in the case of ordnance factories, to put out something unless it has been completely proved. As far as the supply is concerned, we have to have orders because we have no machinery and no capital for stocking these things.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the Government spends all this money, establishes manufacture and maintains all these factories, and at the same time, they are not interested at all in building up a market for their production?

Mr. Speaker: Again and again questions are being put The hon Minister's answer seems to be quite clear All that the hon Minister wants to say is, the ordnance factories will be utilised for producing prototypes and exhibiting them I think there are some difficulties about exhibition These proto-types are exhibited after they are finalised The public, whoever may send orders may not know that such and such a thing is produced and it is useful To that extent, the hon Minister has said that propaganda may not be enough So far as the other one is concerned, until orders are placed, we are not able to make it a commercial concern and try to push them into the market Next question

Corruption

*2275-A. **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had been convicted of the offences of bribery and corruption by a trial judge and was awarded imprisonment,

(b) whether he was subsequently acquitted by the High Court on appeal giving him the benefit of doubt,

(c) for how long this officer was kept under suspension,

(d) whether any departmental enquiry was held in regard to his conduct after the judgment of the High Court, and

(e) whether Government will lay on the Table (i) judgment of the Trial Judge, (ii) Judgment of the High Court and (iii) results of the investigation held by the Government before sanctioning the payment of his salary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Shri S Y Krishnaswamy, a former Jomt Secretary in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was convicted by the Special Judge, Delhi, on the charge of criminal conspiracy and awarded punishment

(b) On appeal he was fully and honourably acquitted by the Punjab High Court on the 11th April, 1957.

(c) The officer was under suspension from the 27th June, 1952 to the 10th April, 1957

(d) No

(e) (i) and (ii) These are public documents announced in open court

(iii) As Shri Krishnaswamy was fully and honourably acquitted by the Punjab High Court, payment of full pay and allowances to him for the period of suspension was sanctioned as required by the provisions of rule 9 of the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955

Shri Tyagi. What were the allegations against him initially and why did the department not investigate into the case before they proceeded to prosecution?

Shri Datar: The charges against him were, being a member of criminal conspiracy to show undue preference to a private firm and thereby to make wrongful profit and secondly there was a charge also of receiving illegal gratification

Shri Tyagi: How much pay was given to him at the end of this enquiry? What is the total amount to be paid to him?

Shri Datar: He was being paid a subsistence allowance of Rs 750 Now he will have to be paid Rs 1 lakh and odd

Mr. Speaker: Whatever has been withheld has to be paid

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the case of the Government was so weak that the Government could not proceed against the decision of the High Court in the Supreme Court?

Shri Datar: The case of the Government was not weak The case was fairly strong Unfortunately , some

of the witnesses who were examined had no good antecedents at all Therefore, they were not believed But, the trial court—the Special Judge—held the offence of criminal conspiracy proved Against it, he went in appeal Government also went in appeal in respect of one charge of illegal gratification The Government's appeal was not accepted and the Punjab High Court held that this officer was absolutely innocent

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Government make further enquiries about this officer in view of the findings of the High Court? What further action do the Government propose to take?

Shri Datar: The findings are absolutely clear so far as the Punjab High Court are concerned It would not be in keeping with the dignity of the High Court to enquire into the same matter

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether after the acquittal by the High Court, the Government examined the possibility of a further appeal to the Supreme Court on the acquittal especially when the trial judge has convicted?

Shri Datar: The Government examined the whole position and the Government were advised not to appeal because the appeal would not have been successful

उत्तर प्रदेश के सुरक्षित क्षेत्र में धर्म प्रचारक

*२२७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र मे तिब्बती सीमान्तक समानान्तर जो सशोधित आन्तरिक रेखा (इनर लाइन) खीची गई है, उस से भी आगे अर्थात् उस सुरक्षित क्षेत्र मे विदेशी ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारक अब भी पाये जाते हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन धर्म-प्रचारको के अड्डे कहा-कहा है और इस पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा , और

(ग) उन धर्म-प्रचारको को किन शर्तों पर वहा रहने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या यह सत्य है कि ये जो रक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किये गये है, प्रोटेक्टिड एरियाज बनाये गये है, उन के अन्दर जो मिशनरीज लोग है, उन की अनुचित कार्रवाइयो के सम्बन्ध म स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रो ने, वहा के कार्यकर्ताओ ने और खास तौर पर कैलाश मानसरोवर के स्वामी प्रणवानन्द जी ने भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार का ध्यान कई बार आकर्षित किया है और उस के बारे मे अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नही की गई है ?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any complaints received in this respect We have got a specific order according to which a certain area has been declared as a protected area None can go into that area without permit from the Government of India

श्री भक्त दर्शन जब कि इस नये आदेश के अनुसार कोई भी विदेशी इन इलाको मे जा भी नही सकता है तो वहा पर सम्पत्ति जोडना, रहना और फिर भारत सरकार और पडोसी सरकार के सम्बन्ध मे कोई गलतफहमिया फैलाना यह भारत सरकार कहा तक उचित समझती है ?

Shri Datar: If there are any misunderstandings or misrepresentations, if any complaint is received in this respect, Government will go into the matter.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the number of cases in which permission has been given to foreign missionaries to go into the protected area?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures before me

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This was exactly the question that I wanted to ask How many times permissions have been given and the number of people?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures.

Shri S M Banerjee: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon Minister that there are foreign missionaries and whether, in view of the recent developments in Tibet, their antecedents will be verified before granting them permission?

Shri Datar: Government are collecting information in this respect I would request the hon Member to wait until the information is placed on the Table of the House

Shri S M Banerjee. The question was tabled 12 days ago This is in U P.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members are under the impression that permission to go into the protected area has been given by the agents of the Central Government in which case the question of collecting figures, etc, does not arise and it must be in their own hands

Shri Datar: It is a fairly large area and .

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government incompoop and can't they take any action?

Shri Datar. Will the hon Member allow me to complete? Therefore there are various officers In some cases, even the State Government officers have been specially permitted to issue directions in this respect Therefore, information has to be collected from 4 or 5 States

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly place it on the Table of the House soon after information is collected.

Shri Datar: As soon as possible.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I ask

Mr. Speaker: What are they going to ask without knowledge of what is happening

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In how many cases permission was refused? Can he give us this?

Mr. Speaker: That he does not know

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the basis of giving that permission?

Mr. Speaker: He will collect that information also

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In answer to a question in the last session, the hon Minister said that Rs 7 5 crores have been sent from foreign countries to these missionaries May I know whether in giving permission to these missionaries, Government keep up a check as to how this money is spent by the missionaries?

Shri Datar: I do not know what the hon Member is referring to

Mr Speaker: That does not arise out of this It is true that when they are here, they must get some money from somewhere

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I want to know whether the Government keeps a check on the spending of the money

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister will certainly appreciate the anxiety of hon Members to see that persons in some name or other do not enter into the protected area and spend a lot of money though not directly as political propaganda, in some other way to create disturbances in this country

Shri Datar: May I assure the House, Sir,

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I seek your permission, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I want to know how the money is spent by the missionaries to whom permission is being granted by the Government of India to operate in this territory and whether the Government have got any idea. That is only my question. It arises directly out of this.

Mr. Speaker: I can only say that it does not arise out of this.

Shri Damani: What is the criterion on the basis of which special permits are granted to the missionaries to go to the protected area?

Shri Datar: Permits are granted only in exceptional cases, when for example, they are doctors or nurses, if for example, Indians are not available there. Then only in the interests of India such permits are newly granted. Otherwise they are not granted.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Kindly stop it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन . यह जो प्रोटेक्टिड एरिया है उस के सम्बन्ध में जो आन्तरिक रेखा यानी इनर लाइन थी वह तिब्बत के बहुत नजदीक थी । अब पिछली अगस्त से उसे बहुत नीचे लाया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उस रेखा में संशोधन किया गया तो क्या सशोधन करते समय गवर्नमेंट ने पता नही लगाया कि कौन से विदेशी स्थायी रूप से उन इलाको में रहते है, और आंकड़ों के एकत्र करने में देरी होने का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Datar: Government issued orders in this respect after considering all the circumstances, and then this line was refixed.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister can gather this information also as to how much money is being brought into this country and how it is spent, that will be useful.

Major Irrigation & Power Projects

*2278. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of evaluating the execution of major irrigation and Power projects executed during the Second Five Year Plan by an independent agency; and

(b) what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes. The Committee on Plan Projects has already constituted an Irrigation & Power Team to study the major and minor projects included in the Second Five Year Plan with a view to efficiency and economy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the present conclusions of Government regarding the likely economy on these projects?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The committee have already examined three projects, namely the Lakkavalli, the Chambal and the Koyna projects, the reports about which have been laid on the Table of the House; and Government have accepted the reports. The exact details of the economy suggested are there in the report, and we have given them from time to time to the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that the hon. Prime Minister has issued a directive that a ten per cent cut in the expenses of these projects should be effected, and if so what is the basis of this directive, and what action has been taken thereon?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not related specifically to this question. That is a general directive with regard to construction cost and other matters.

Shri Tyagi: That directive was meant only for publicity, I believe

Mr. Speaker: Shri Panigrahi

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know

Mr. Speaker: Order, order The hon Member must resume his seat I have called another hon Member now I shall come to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur afterwards

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wanted to know

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to allow him I find that the hon Member persists in continuing to put question after question, even when I have called some other hon Member Why should he not be patient? I shall call him again afterwards Now, Shri Panigrahi

Shri Panigrahi May I know whether this evaluating committee have visited the different States, and whether they have visited the different major irrigation projects, and if so, what their report is with regard to the utilisation of these major irrigation projects in the different States?

Shri B. R. Bhagat. The committee is going into these individual projects intensively, and had taken up four projects to begin with, in respect of the three whose names I have given, they have completed and submitted their reports The committee is examining at present the Nagarjunasagar project, and they have naturally gone to the places and discussed the details with the officers and others concerned

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. These committees are required only to evaluate, so that we can effect greater economy Now, on the top of this comes the directive from the Prime Minister The purpose is the same What is the basis of the Prime Minister's directive, and what steps have been taken in pursuance of it?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that question The evaluation is not merely for the purpose of finding out whether there can be economy but also for the purpose of finding out whether really the amount has been spent properly or not, whether the project has been executed properly or not, whether brick-bats have been used in place of proper bricks and so on These are all things which have to be taken into account The hon Member's question does not arise straightway from the main question

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you will recall, these evaluation committees were appointed only with a particular reference, namely to bring about economy, and that was why this question was put to the Finance Minister Otherwise, it would have been addressed to the Planning Minister You may not allow this question, that is another matter

Mr Speaker. This is another matter

Shri Heda. When the Nagarjunasagar project is ahead of the schedule, may I know the reason for going and inspecting it and considering a proposal to hand it over to a Central committee?

Shri B R. Bhagat: Even if a scheme is ahead of the schedule, the committee thought it wise to go into its economy and efficiency and how it is progressing It is for the committee to decide, and they have taken it up for scrutiny

By-product Plants near Bhilai Steel Plant

*2279 **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that certain by-product plants will come into existence near-about Bhilai Steel Plant,

(b) what are the by-product plants that will start working during 1959, and

(c) whether any non-Government agencies have also started any by-product plants near the Bhilai Steel Plant?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Once the Bhilai Steel Plant goes into operation, a number of subsidiary industries might come up in its vicinity

(b) The first coke oven battery at Bhilai was commissioned in February, 1959 The only by-product recovered at present is coaltar Crude Benzol will be produced soon The entire by-product plant of the steel plant is likely to be commissioned by the end of this year

(c) Negotiations are in progress with Messrs Associated Cement Company for the establishment of Cement Factory at Bhilai to utilise the slag available from the Blast Furnace Information regarding other non-Government agencies interested in starting by-product plants in the vicinity of the steel project is not available

Sardar A. S. Saigal May I know how many non-government agencies have applied to put up by-product plants there?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that barring this Associated Cement Company, we have not got information about the other private companies who are interested in having by-product plants

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether the quantity of fertilisers produced here will be utilised in Madhya Pradesh first and then sent to other parts of India?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It cannot be said at this stage or at any stage that the entire production of the by-product plant will be utilised in Madhya Pradesh Of course, if it is necessary, and if it is required, and if it has a market, it may be utilised in Madhya Pradesh, while the rest of it has to be sent outside that State

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Did Government examine the question of setting up a special steel and alloy plant near Bhilai? Did they also examine the question of setting up a pipe fabrication plant near Bhilai?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The question of steel and alloy factory is under consideration before Government, as far as location is concerned Other preliminaries have been completed

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether Bhilai was considered for this pipe fabrication plant, and if so, at what stage the consideration is, and by what time a decision is likely to be taken?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that so far as the location of the factory is concerned, that has not yet been finalised

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether this site was considered or not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: May I add that these are two different questions? One was about the special steel plant and the other is about the pipe mill The location with regard to the pipe mill has already been decided, and Rourkela has been selected as the most suitable place Other sites were examined, and we came to the conclusion that Rourkela was the most appropriate site

With regard to the special tool and alloy steel plant, the intention is to select firms for preparing detailed project reports, and the location will be decided after taking into consideration those reports and other relevant factors

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether in Bhilai any plant is going to be set up for utilising the

by-products, especially the gaseous by-products? In view of the fact that many of these by-products are very valuable for the drug industry, may I know whether any such proposal is under contemplation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: At Bhilai, the by-product plant is a part of the project. The names of the by-products that are likely to be produced are many, but I would give some by way of illustration—ammonium sulphate, motor fuel, pure benzol, pure toulene, xylene, solvents, still residues naphthalene oil, absorption oil etc. These are the various by-products that are part of the Bhilai integrated project.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether only ACC has applied for permission to produce cement from the slag? In view of the fact that ACC already enjoys a big monopoly in cement, will Government consider the question of taking over the production of cement themselves as a by-product?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, it is not Government's intention to have a cement plant near Bhilai in the public sector.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that any priorities would be given to Madhya Pradesh or the distribution will be considered on an all-India basis?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is going to be an all-India basis, and there is no question of priority to any State. The State's interests will be looked into, and obviously, the plant being located there, their interests will be served, but the approach in all these matters should be national rather than State-wise.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know the arrangement for distribution of fertilisers in other fertiliser factories, and whether the local area gets preference or not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as distribution is concerned, the House is no doubt, aware that the Food and Agriculture Ministry are looking after the distribution side, because they are in the best position to come to a decision as to which is the place which requires it the most. So far as the distribution of fertiliser produced at Bhilai is concerned, the intention at the moment is that the same agency would be utilised for this also.

Sarva Seva Sangh

2280. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1275 asked on the 16th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether final accounts have since been received of the amount so far sanctioned to and spent by the Sarva Seva Sangh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any amount has been given subsequently to the Sarva Seva Sangh by the Government of India?

Shri Datar: They were given in all Rs. 13·92 lakhs. Of this they spent Rs. 6·97 lakhs. Out of the remainder they have surrendered Rs. 4 lakhs and odd, and Rs. 2·44 lakhs are yet to be surrendered.

Shri Sanganna: I want to know whether any amount has been given subsequent to the amount for which the final account has been settled.

Shri Datar: This amount that was given to them was given after sanction.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the nature of the work carried out by this triple "S" organisation?

Shri Datar: The amount was granted for various heads. May I read a long list of 13 items?

Mr. Speaker: As a specimen, one or two he may read.

Shri Datar: Irrigation, soil conservation and reclamation, supply of bullocks, housing, training camps, health, hygiene and sanitation, demonstration farms, cattle-breeding centres, intensive paddy cultivation and village industries

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the bulk of the work is being done by the community development organisation in these *gram dan* areas, may we know whether this money which is directly given to the Sarva Seva Sangh will be given to the community development organisation there?

Shri Datar: The proposal was that about 1,000 villages should be served on sarvodaya lines, and this particular body, the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, was entrusted with the work of the full development of this area That is the reason why, under the Second Five Year Plan, a large amount had been sanctioned to them, but they could not utilise more than what they have done Even the amount they took they could not spend on account of certain difficulties, including the difficulty of getting proper technical personnel Therefore, the whole amount was never taken

Shri Tyagi: Was this private organisation liable to render any regular accounts or audit scrutiny of the Government, and were they spending every pie on the lines which were sanctioned and under rules which are observed by the Government?

Shri Datar: In respect of the amount that they have spent, namely Rs 6 97 lakhs, they have submitted the accounts and they are being scrutinised by Government

Shri Goray: The hon Minister pointed out that only Rs 6 lakhs could be spent out of a total grant of Rs 30 lakhs Was it because the State Governments concerned were not co-operating, or was it due to some other difficulty?

Shri Datar: This is due to their inability to get sufficient technical and other personnel for carrying out these development schemes

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon Minister is aware that this Sangh has expressed its desire to close down all its activities in Orissa?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of this In fact, they propose to spend, so far as the information before me is concerned, whatever remains in their hands during the subsequent years

Shri Sanganna: The hon Minister has said that the Sarva Seva Sangh has no technical personnel Is it the intention of the Government then that all the developmental activities of this Sangh will be integrated with the community development project activities wherever such projects exist?

Shri Datar: If the Serva Seva Sangh feels that it is not in a position to work, Government will not allow the development schemes to be neglected they will take them in their own hands

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that even the Orissa State Government did not co-operate with this body?

Shri Datar: That would not be fair to say of the Orissa Government

Shri Goray: My question is partly covered by what Shri Jadhav said, but I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that a very prominent worker of the Sarva Seva Sangh, Annasaheb Sahasrabuddhe, had openly accused the Orissa Government of non-co-operating with the scheme if not creating hurdles

Shri Datar: I am not aware of anything done by the Orissa Government to neglect this scheme

Shri Tyagi: Before organisations like the Sarva Seva Sangh, the Sadhu Samaj, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, etc are *organised for the purpose of* utilising them as governmental machinery for reforms or for any other

developmental activities, is the sanction of Parliament taken in that connection?

Shri Datar: No question of Parliament Government acts on behalf of Parliament

Shri Tyagi: How can the Government have such agencies? Government cannot transfer any duties which are assigned to them by Parliament without the permission of Parliament, they are not authorised to assign to others what they have been assigned

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon Member wants to know is whether there have been specific allocations and grants to the Government specifically for this purpose, or without any such specific sanction, the Government is transferring moneys voted for one head to another head How are they finding the money?

Shri Datar: May I explain the position? So far as development schemes are concerned, they are carried on by the State Governments, or, in some cases, through non-official agencies of full recognition The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh was one such body Government received schemes from them, and they were carrying on their work on what are known as sarvodaya lines Hon Members are aware of this Therefore, it was considered, in consultation with the State Government, that this experiment of having all development schemes within the limits of 1,000 villages may be carried on through this Sarva Seva Samaj, but they found certain difficulties That is the reason why they did not take more money than they could spend Unfortunately, they could not spend even that money, and part of it has been already returned

Shri Tyagi: My point is a point of order, and I want your ruling Are Government authorised to delegate powers and work like developmental activities assigned to them by the Constitution and this Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order He has raised a point It does not arise at all However, I also wanted to have a straight answer to this question. Without any vote by Parliament, how is this money to be spent? It is one thing to say that without the vote of Parliament money is spent, and another to say that for these developmental purposes money is voted by Parliament, but the agency which is used for the purpose of carrying it out is entirely in the hands of the executive Government. It may use the State Government or any other agency What I understood the hon. Minister to say is that the amount for these developmental purposes has been voted by Parliament

Shri Datar: Yes

Mr. Speaker: Only, the State Governments or the Sarva Seva Samaj etc, are all agencies utilised, for which no specific sanction of Parliament is necessary Thus, there is no point of order in this

Shri Ranga: One other point arises.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is not the Sarva Seva Samaj some sort of political organisation?

Shri Tyagi: On that basis, they can also assign the judiciary to any agency

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member will take the Government to task on another occasion

Ayurvedic Experts for Ceylon

*2281. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government have requisitioned the services of Ayurvedic experts from India under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan; and

(b) if so, of how many and for what period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes

(b) One. and for a period of six months

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What is the nature of the work of this expert—research or opening dispensaries, or manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He will advise the Ceylon Government on the reorganisation of the Department of Indigenous Medicine, and use of western modern drugs by the Ayurvedic physicians and also to help in preparing a curriculum of studies to be introduced in the new Ayurvedic College.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ex-Member of Income-tax Investigation Commission

*2270. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a retired Member of the Income-tax Investigation Commission appeared on behalf of a party whose case was being investigated by that body; and

(b) whether the same case came before the body when the member concerned was in office?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Two former Members of the Income-tax Investigation Commission have, after their retirement from Government service, appeared before the Directors of Income-tax (Special Investigation). These retired Members had not, however, been directly concerned with the investigation of any of the cases in connection with which they appeared after their retirement.

Claims of Persons who migrated to Pakistan and later returned to India

*2276. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Justice Dhavan of the Allahabad High Court, while recently dismissing a writ petition is reported to have suggested the desirability of setting up of an administrative tribunal for the purpose of enquiring into the claims of persons who had migrated into Pakistan but had returned and wanted to stay in India; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to furnish an authenticated copy of the judgment containing the suggestion made by Mr Justice Dhavan together with the facts of the case The matter will be examined on the receipt of reply from the State Government.

मानेर विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिये उपनिर्वाचन

*२२८२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में मानेर निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र का उप-निर्वाचन जिस के लिये मतदान, निर्वाचन आयोग की घोषणा के अनुसार ५ अप्रैल १९५९ को होने वाला था, उच्चतम न्यायालय के एक आदेश के अनुसार स्थगित कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने उप-निर्वाचन के मतदान के लिये तिथि उस समय निर्धारित की थी जबकि यह मामला अभी उच्चतम न्यायालय में विचाराधीन था, और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को बहुत खर्च करना पड़ा , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को हुई इस हानि के लिये कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजारनवीस): (क) जी हां । मानेर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उप-चुनाव के सिलसिले में जैसे ही निर्वाचन आयोग को यह मालूम हुआ कि सदस्यता

से हटाये गये सदस्य की अपील के लिये विशेष इजाजत की प्रार्थना का निर्णय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा उस के पक्ष में कर दिया गया है, उस ने वहां का उपचुनाव २ अप्रैल १९५९ को रद्द कर दिया था ।

(ख) जब निर्वाचन आयोग ने २१ फरवरी, १९५९ को उपचुनाव की घोषणा की थी, उस को उच्चतम न्यायालय में चल रही कार्यवाही के बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ban on the Oral Consumption of Opium

*2283. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dead line of 1st April, 1959 was adhered to in regard to the banning of oral consumption of opium in all the States in response to a decision of the All India Narcotics Conference;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative is in market as a substitute for opium addicts?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no alternative in market as a substitute for opium addicts, but opium will be supplied by the States to registered addicts or patients on medical grounds on the strength of certificates issued by the prescribed medical authorities.

Central Prohibition Committee

*2284. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Prohibition Committee has been set up;

(b) the terms of reference to the Committee;

(c) the personnel of the Committee; and

(d) whether any target date for the submission of the report has been fixed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The matter was informally discussed with the representatives of the States when they came to attend the meeting of the National Development Council in April last. The consensus of opinion was in favour of the setting up of a Central Committee. Further details regarding composition, functions of the Committee are now being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

दम दम में विमान का रोका जाना

*२२८५. **श्री आसर** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दमदम हवाई अड्डे के पदाधिकारियों ने हांगकांग से काठमाण्डू जाने वाले एक भारवाहक विमान को रोक लिया था ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त विमान हांगकांग और सिंगापुर में खरीदा गया माल बिना सीमा-शुल्क दिये नैपाल ले जा रहा था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में किसी भारतीय व्यापारी का हाथ है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस व्यापारी का नाम क्या है, और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हां । १६ फरवरी १९५९ को सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने दमदम हवाई अड्डे

पर एक चार्टर्ड हवाई जहाज सं० पी-आई-सी ६२५ को (जो लिंकिंपाइन एवियेशन डवलपमेण्ट कार्पोरेशन नामक कम्पनी का था) रोक लिया था। यह हवाई जहाज ढाका के रास्ते हांगकांग से आया था। इस हवाई जहाज को, उस सामान के बिना ही जो वह लाया था, हांगकांग वापस जाने की इजाजत दे दी गई।

(ख) आयात-निर्यात (नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, १९४७ के अधीन भारत सरकार के ७-१२-१९५५ के आदेश सं० १७/५५ के अनुसार भारत में विदेशी माल के आयात की तब तक इजाजत नहीं है जब तक भारत में दाखिल होने की भारतीय सीमा-शुल्क चौकी के सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों को आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण का वैध लाइसेंस न दिखाया जाय। इस मामले में चूंकि कोई ऐसा लाइसेंस नहीं दिखाया गया था इसलिये यह हवाई जहाज और इस के माल को, गैर-कानूनी तौर पर माल लाने और ले जाने के आरोप में रोक लिया गया था।

(ग) से (ङ) इस हवाई जहाज को श्री जी० डी० करनानी नामक एक व्यक्ति ने, जिस ने भारत का अपना कोई स्थायी पता नहीं बताया है, कपूर के २४ डिब्बे और घड़ियों के बैंडों की एक पेटी ले जाने के लिये भारत के ऊपर से उड़ते हुए हांगकांग से नैपाल जाने के लिये किराये पर लिया था। जब यह हवाई जहाज ढाका में था तो इस ने भारत हो कर उड़ने की इजाजत मांगी। जिसे भारतीय असैनिक उड्डयन अधिकारियों ने देने से इन्कार किया। इस पर हवाई जहाज ने दमदम हवाई अड्डे पर उतरने का निश्चय किया। माल को फौरन जब्त कर लिया गया किन्तु श्री करनानी के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली कार्रवाई अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

Durgapur Steel Plant

***2286. Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been received by Messrs. Indian Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd. for piling foundation at Durgapur;

(b) what were the terms of contract between Government of India and the said company regarding piling foundation;

(c) whether there has been physical check to make sure that the company has completed the work according to the terms of the contract; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About 50 lakhs.

(b) Piling work at Durgapur is at agreed rates It is to be carried out where considered necessary. Being a part of the contract, other terms regarding payment etc., are same as for other parts of the job.

(c) and (d). Spot checks were carried out by the consulting engineers during the progress of the piling work, but no defects were found by them in the course of their spot-checks. During the first week of February, however, it was discovered that in melting shops Nos. 8 & 9 and later in part of shop No. 7, the piling work had been defective. Since then full investigation has been going on and as a result of the investigations so far, carried out, the piles of shop Nos 8 & 9 and in part of shop No. 7 have been found unserviceable. In other areas, the investigation is going on.

Alloy and Tool Steel Plant

*2287. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian firm of consultants have been associated in the proposed building of the Alloy and Tool Steel Plant;

(b) whether the entire project is to be in the hand of foreign consultants;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to directly appoint an Indian consultant or insist on the foreign firm to associate an Indian consultant with them; and

(d) what is the policy of Government regarding appointing Indian consultants in steel industry and allied industries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Processes employed in the manufacture of high-grade alloy and special steels are not as widely known as those for the manufacture of ordinary steel. As plant and equipment and processes employed are closely related to the 'know-how' it is necessary to associate from the beginning the supplier of the 'know-how' with design and subsequent construction of the plant. The quotations received, from the few countries who had shown interest in making available this 'know-how', were examined by a Committee consisting, among others, of the Director of the National Metallurgical Laboratory and an Indian Consulting engineer. It is the intention to prepare detailed working drawings and to undertake construction with Indian talent and resources.

(d) As has been stated on earlier occasions, it is proposed to build future steel plants with Indian talent and Indian resources to the maximum extent possible.

दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये आई० ए० एस० और आइ० पी० एस० सेवायें

*२२८८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली के केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रस्तावित आई० ए० एस० तथा आई० पी० एस० की संयुक्त पदावली की योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ; और

(ख) इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य कृपया २५ फरवरी, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८७५ के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दें । तब से स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

Basic Education in Kerala and other States

*2289. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any disparity in the pattern of Basic Education obtaining in Kerala State and other States in the country; and

(b) if so, since when the disparity has been introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) There is no basic difference but there are a few distinctive features as outlined in the brochure entitled "Towards Basic Education" published by Kerala Government. In fact, it is a scheme aimed at orienting all the Primary (non-basic) schools towards the Basic pattern.

The most prominent feature of the scheme, in so far as it is new, is the provision of the tool-room practice in all elementary schools. In this scheme, familiarity with tools and their use is an essential part of Basic Education.

(b) A proposal to this effect was placed before the C.A.B.E. in January, 1959. Government of India have as yet no information whether and to what extent the State Government have actually introduced the scheme in their schools.

Linguistic Minorities

*2290. **Shri Manaen:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any list of linguistic Minorities;

(b) if not, whether Government would consider the advisability of having such a list; and

(c) whether Nepalese in Darjeeling District are treated as a linguistic minority?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) It is not considered necessary. The relevant considerations have been indicated in the "Memorandum on Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities" approved by Parliament.

(c) Yes.

भाषाओं का ज्ञान

*२२६१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसे आकड़े हैं जिन के आधार पर यह जाना जा सके कि भारत में हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को जानने वाले नागरिकों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार ने अगली जनगणना में यह जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार): (क) प्राप्त सूचना में उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या दी हुई है जिन की मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और दूसरी कोई प्रादेशिक भाषा है और जो अपनी मातृ-भाषा के साथ हिन्दी या कोई अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषा भी जानते हैं ।

(ख) अगली जनगणना में भी केवल यही सूचना इकट्ठी करने का विचार है ।

Gold Smuggling

*2292. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold across the India-West Pakistan border is coming to a standstill;

(b) if so, the reasons for improvement of the situation;

(c) whether the smugglers of gold have taken to the smuggling of watches instead; and

(d) if so, the extent to which this smuggling in watches is being carried on?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Lately, some decline in smuggling of gold across the India-West Pakistan border has been noticed.

(b) The reasons for the improvement of the situation are:

(i) Anti-smuggling measures taken by the Customs Department in collaboration with other Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments; and

(ii) Political and economic changes in other concerned foreign countries:

(c) No, Sir. There is no indication so far that smuggling of gold through the India-West Pakistan border has been replaced by smuggling in watches.

(d) The extent of smuggling of watches through the India-West Pakistan border is neglible.

Fourth Steel Plant at Bokaro

*2293. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken and plans made out for the fourth steel plant at Bokaro;

(b) if so, what is the expected capital investment in this project and how much of it will be in foreign exchange; and

(c) whether Japan is interested in collaborating with the Government in

establishing the fourth plant in the public sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No final decision has been taken regarding the fourth steel plant, but Bokaro is being developed as the likely site for the fourth plant and preliminary work at site like levelling of ground, drilling of test holes etc. has been taken up. An Indian firm of consulting engineers has also been entrusted with the work of preparing a preliminary project report.

(b) Does not arise at present.

(c) Government have received no specific proposals from Japan.

Central Production Control Unit

***2294 Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Production Control Unit is being set up in Calcutta to guide the Ordnance Factories in the matter of production; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The question of its location is under review.

(b) Efforts are being made to introduce this unit by March 1960, but the final date will depend upon availability of tabulating and other equipment which are required and may have to be imported.

International Students House, New Delhi

***2295. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 118 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) further progress made in regard to the construction of an International Students House for foreign students in Delhi; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No further progress has been made since the position was stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 118, dated 19th November, 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के आश्रितों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें

*२२९६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ५ मार्च १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९३२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के आश्रितों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें देने के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों से किस प्रकार के उत्तर मिले हैं ,

(ख) उन उत्तरों के आधार पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है , और

(ग) जिन राज्यों ने अभी तक उत्तर नहीं दिया है उन्होंने देरी के क्या कारण बताये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ल० श्रीमाली): (क) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]

(ख) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्रों से कहा जा रहा है कि वे अपने प्रस्तावों को शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दें ।

(ग) सामान्यतया, योजना के तैयार करने में देर हो जाती है क्योंकि पहले इस योजना से लाभ उठाने वाले लोगों की संख्या का अनुमान लगाना पड़ता है और खर्च के तखमीने तैयार करने पड़ते हैं । जिन राज्य सरकारों ने अभी उत्तर नहीं दिया है उन्होंने देर होने का कोई कारण नहीं बताया है ।

Stadium in Calcutta

*2297. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 326 on the 17th February, 1959 and state the decision taken on the request of the Government of West Bengal for grant of financial assistance to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for the construction of a sports stadium in Calcutta?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In view of the recommendation of the All India Council of Sports that financial assistance should not be given for construction of stadia, the West Bengal Government have been informed of the Government of India's inability to pay any grants for the purpose.

नाइलन के धागे पर उत्पादन शुल्क

*२२९८. **श्री आसर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ मार्च, १९५८ से नाइलोन के धागे पर प्रति पौंड १.५० रुपये उत्पादन शुल्क लगा दिया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क दफ्तर गत अट्ठारह मास से ५० नये पैसे प्रति पौंड की दर से उत्पादन शुल्क ले रहा है ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस से अब तक कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है कि ऐसा किस प्रकार हुआ और इस के लिये कौन उत्तरदायी था ,

(ङ) क्या बकाया उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है , और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल की जा चुकी है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) सम्भवत माननीय सदस्य उस प्रति-सन्तुलनकारी (काउंटरवेलिंग) उत्पादन-शुल्क की ओर संकेत कर रहे हैं जो बाहर से आने वाले नाइलन के धागे पर लगाये जाने वाले सीमाशुल्क के कुल दर के एक भाग के रूप में लिया जाता है । इस का उत्तर 'हां' है

(ख) जी हां, १ मार्च १९५८ से लगभग एक वर्ष तक ।

(ग) कम शुल्क लिये जाने का कारण यह है कि सीमाशुल्क दफ्तर ने रेयन (नकली रेशम) के धागे पर लिये जाने वाले उत्पादन-शुल्क की दर को बाहर से आने वाले नाइलन के धागे पर गलती से लागू कर दिया । अनुमान है कि इस से लगभग २० लाख रुपया कम वसूल हुआ ।

(घ) सरकार ने यह गलती इस वर्ष फरवरी में पकड़ी और इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ङ) और (च) जिन रकमों की कम वसूली हुई है उन की पूरी वसूली के लिये उन मामलों में नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं जिन में समुद्री सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम की धारा ३९ के अनुसार ऐसा किया जा सकता था । इस तरह कुल ६,४१,२४१ रुपये की मांग की गई थी जिस में से ३२,८४० रुपया अब तक वसूल हो चुका है । बाकी रकम की वसूली के लिये भी जो कुछ किया जा सकता है किया जायगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोक-गीत

*२२९९. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोक-गीतों को एक पुस्तक रूप में सुरक्षित रखने

और संग्रहीत करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : १. संगीत नाटक अकादमी के पास हिमाचल प्रदेश के रिकार्ड किये गये लोक-गीतों का संग्रह है और उस ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के चम्बा, चीनी जिलों के लोक-संगीत को रिकार्ड करने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न किये है ।

२. सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय लोक-गीतो का संकलन कर रहा है और कुछ समय बाद वह उन्हें पुस्तक के रूप में प्रकाशित करेगा ।

Drilling in Hoshiarpur

*2300. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drilling in Hoshiarpur area has been disturbed by the occurrence of shell flowing;

(b) if so, whether the drilling work has been suspended; and

(c) whether the well is being abandoned or whether work will be started again?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Drilling work was stopped for running the casing for carrying out production tests

(c) The Well is under production tests and unless sufficient data are collected out of it, it cannot be said whether the well will be abandoned or restarted.

Indo-German Co-operation for Oil Exploration

*2301. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are in progress for Indo-German Co-operation in regard to exploration of oil resources in India; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the stage at which the matter rests?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. But an offer has been made by the German Government indicating that they were prepared to depute a German Seismographical team to come to India for conducting necessary geological and geophysical investigations of the soil and to collect data for examination. The offer is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

High Tensile Steel

*2302. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of all types of high tensile steel in the country;

(b) whether there is a programme for meeting the shortage by indigenous production;

(c) how much is expected to be met by local production; and

(d) how much by import?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The present production of High Tensile structurals bars and plates is about 300 to 400 tons per month. High Tensile wire is all imported now. Sufficient capacity has been licensed for High Tensile Wire. The Steel Plants in the Public Sector will be able to meet the demand for high tensile structurals, bars and plates.

Closure or Iron Ore Mines

*2303: **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be please to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the iron ore mines have closed working;

(b) if so, the causes for such closure and the number of mines closed;

(c) whether Government propose to take any step to prevent further closure of iron ore mines; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25 and 4 iron ore mines were closed in 1958 and 59 (till March) respectively on account of accumulation of stocks non-availability of marketable ore, labour strike and lack of adequate movement capacity.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts are being made to utlise the availiable movement capacity to service the largest number of mines and secure sufficient orders from purchasers/consumers to enable continuity in production.

West German Loan for India

*2303-A. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating for a DM 252 million loan from West Germany for the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the purposes for which it is proposed to be utilised if the negotiations succeed?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government are not negotiating at present for such a loan. Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1618 answered in the House on 2nd April, 1959. The meeting of friendly countries including West Germany was held in March, 1959 under the auspices of the World Bank to consider financial assistance to India, and from the proceedings of this meeting it could be inferred that during 1959-60 India could reasonably expect to maintain the momentum of its development programme and meet essential needs of the economy, without undue strain upon its external reserves. The amount of financial assistance that may be made available by any of the participating countries and the purposes for which it may be used is to be determined by bilateral agreements to be negotiated individually with the countries concerned. Accordingly it is proposed to enter into negotiations with West Germany within the next few months.

साहित्य अकादमी

*२३०४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साहित्य अकादमी के सचिव एक लम्बे दौरे पर विदेश यात्रा के लिये चले गये है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो उन की यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या है ,

(ग) उन का किन-किन देशो का भ्रमण करने का विचार है , और

(घ) क्या सचिव इस प्रयोजन के लिये एक राकफैलर अनुदान से लाभ उठा सकें इस के हेतु सरकार की अनुमति ले ली गई थी ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) . (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जिन देशो में वह जा रहे है वहा के साहित्यिक सगठनो से निकट का सम्पर्क बढाना और यह पता लगाना है कि वे टेगौर जन्म शताब्दी समारोह में किस प्रकार सह योग देंगे ।

(ग) बर्मा, थाईलैण्ड, कम्बोडिया, दक्षिण वियतनाम, इंडोनेशिया, मलाया, हांगकांग,

जापान, अमेरिका, इंग्लैण्ड, स्वीडन, डेन्मार्क, नार्वे, नीदरलैण्ड, फ्रांस, पश्चिम जर्मनी, पूर्वी जर्मनी, जेकोस्लोवाकिया, आस्ट्रिया, हंगरी यूगोस्लाविया, इटली, स्पेन और ग्रीस ।

(घ) यह जरूरी नही था ।

Oil Industry

*2305. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee with Prof. M. S. Thacker as chairman has recommended that a council analogous to coal council be constituted immediately for the rapid development of oil industry;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation; and

(c) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the constitution of this council?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendation of the expert committee has been accepted by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and action will now be initiated to form the proposed Petroleum Council.

Co-ordination between Defence Ministry and Survey of India

*2306. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any co-ordination exists between the Ministry of Defence and Survey of India in the matter of land survey;

(b) whether this co-ordination relates to border demarcation;

(c) if so, in what respect; and

(d) whether those who are engaged in these jobs come under the administrative control of the Defence Ministry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Adequate co-ordination exists between the Ministry of Defence and the Survey of India. The Surveyor General, who has always been an Army Officer, is *ex-officio* Director of Military Survey. Defence requirements and priorities in the matter of Survey are fully taken into account by the Surveyor General while working out his annual survey programmes. At the same time personnel of military survey units are employed from time to time on survey programmes of the Survey of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Retired Government Servants in Durgapur Steel Plant

4138. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the number of retired Government servants re-employed in the Durgapur Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Forty-three.

Illicit Distilleries in Delhi

4139. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) The number of illicit distilleries detected in Delhi during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 306 including 117 working stills.

(b) 308.

Vigyan Mandirs in Punjab

4140 { **Shri D C Sharma:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the names of places where Vigyan Mandirs have been established during 1958-59 in the Punjab State, and

(b) the expenditure incurred in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M Das): (a) No Vigyan Mandir was set up in the Punjab during 1958-59 Proposals for the establishment of additional Vigyan Mandirs during 1959-60 are under consideration

(b) Nil

Coal Allotment to Bombay

4141 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of coal allotted to Bombay State in 1958-59 under different categories, and

(b) the actual quantity supplied under each category during the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) A statement (I) showing allocations and despatches of coal during 1958 and in 1959 (upto February) for various industries in Bombay controlled by the State Government is attached Another statement (II) showing despatches during 1958 and 1959 (upto February) to industries situated in Bombay State but sponsored by central recommending authorities is also laid on the Table [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 37]

Manganese Ore Deposits

4142 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have estimated the quantity and value of manganese ore deposits in the country, and

(b) if so, the details of the estimate?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) The total reserves of manganese ore deposits in the country are estimated at over 100 million tons provisionally. Gradewise determination of the manganese ore in the country has not been carried out, but the reserves of high grade manganese ore are roughly estimated at 15 million tons The value of mineral deposits is not estimated

Copper Deposits

4143 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have estimated the quantity and value of copper deposits in the country, and

(b) if so, the details of the estimate?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) No, Sir No estimate of quantity is as yet available relating to the known occurrences of copper deposits in India The work in this field is still progressing and a stage has not yet been reached for estimating the reserves

National Library, Calcutta

4144. Shri D C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 484 on the 20th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government were considering any other schemes regarding the expansion of National Library, Calcutta, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) (i) *General Schemes*

1 Acquisition of books, periodicals, etc

2. Construction of a Readers' Hostel.

3. Construction of Guards' Barracks.

4. Construction of residential quarters.

5. Conducting an Advanced Library Training Course in the National Library.

6. Extending the working hours of the Lending Section of the Library.

7. Compilation of Bibliography of Indology.

8. Setting up of a Newspaper Section.

(ii) *Schemes proposed for inclusion in the 3rd Five Year Plan*

1. Preparation of a Directory of Indian Publishers indicating their language and subject of interest.

2. Publication of a Directory of Indian Periodicals.

3 Setting up of a Photo-duplicating Unit.

4. Setting up of a Vacuum Fumigation Chamber.

Ships for Indian Navy

4145 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the types of ships India has purchased from abroad for the Indian Navy in 1956, 1957 and 1958; and

(b) the cost of ships of each type purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Following ships have been purchased for the Indian Navy:—

(i) 1956—Two Inshore Minesweepers,' INS 'BASSEIN' and 'BIMLIPATAM'.

(ii) '1957—Suction Hopper Dredger 'SHANKH'.

Four Coastal Minesweepers INS 'KARWAR', 'KAKINADA', 'CUDDALORE' AND 'CANNANORE'.

Light Cruiser INS 'MYSORE'.

(iii) 1958—Anti-Aircraft Frigate INS 'BRAHMAPUTRA'.

Anti-Submarine Frigate INS 'KHUKRI'.

Destroyers—INS 'GODAVARI', 'GOMATI' and 'GANGA'.

Light Aircraft Carrier 'HERCULES'.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose particulars regarding naval vessels.

Scholarships for Studies Abroad

4146. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the following details of scholars sent for higher training in engineering, medical science and animal husbandry on Government of India scholarships during 1957-58 and 1958-59:

(i) the country to which sent; and

(ii) the nature of agreements to serve after return?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M. Das): A statement prepared on the basis of the material available with this Ministry, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 38].

Ramagiri Gold Mines

4147. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the average annual estimated yield and quality of Ramagiri gold mines in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is too early to estimate the yield of gold from the old Ramagiri gold mines in Andhra Pradesh. Detailed structural mapping has however been carried out by the

Geological Survey of India in this area. The gold values range from trace to 50 dwts. and the general range of values in some places is 15 to 30 dwts

Income-Tax Arrears

4148. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement showing the total amount of income-tax arrears as on the 1st April, 1959, in Madras State (District-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible

National Cadet Corps Rules

4149 Pandit M. B Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments for implementing Rule 35 of the National Cadet Corps Rules;

(b) if so, whether these instructions have been complied with in all the States specially in the State of Rajasthan,

(c) whether the State Governments can change the service conditions of the National Cadet Corps Officers of their respective State without any reference to the Central Government;

(d) if so, whether the State Governments have taken any consent to that effect;

(e) what action, if any, the Central Government proposed to take against State Governments who are not observing Rule 35 of the National Cadet Corps Rules and the National Cadet Corps Act; and

(f) what steps the Union Government propose to take to bring about uniformity in regard to the scale of pay of the National Cadet Corps Officers in all the States?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (f). The allocation of N.C.C Units to States is based on the demands received from them While conveying sanction of the Central Government to the raising of these units, the State Governments are informed of the full financial implications involved which include entitlement of NCC Officers under rule 35 of the National Cadet Corps rules The Central Government also issue periodically a Model Budget laying down expenditure under various heads including Pay and Allowances etc According to available information all State Governments including Rajasthan are abiding by the provisions of rule 35 of the National Cadet Corps rules

The powers to make rules to carry out the object of the National Cadet Corps Act are vested only in the Central Government *vide* Section 13 of the NCC Act 1948 (Act No XXXI of 1948) These rules are uniformally applicable to NCC Officers in all the States

Aid to Punjab

4150. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of aid given to the Punjab State to raise the salaries of the non-gazetted officers and low-paid employees of the State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount of Central grant paid to the Government of Punjab for the year 1958-59 for raising the emoluments of low-paid employees of that State was Rs 16,06,000 This was based on the estimate of expenditure furnished by the Government of Punjab and is subject to final adjustment on the basis of the actual expenditure to be duly verified in Audit

Hindi

4151. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount spent by the Central

Government through the State Governments for propaganda and popularisation of Hindi during the last three years?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

1957-58 (actuals)	Rs. 6·07 lakhs
1958-59 (revised estimates)	Rs. 8·99 lakhs.

Free Education in Punjab

4152. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have submitted programme for expanding free education upto the Seventh Class in the State and asking for additional Central assistance; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Himachal Pradesh Advisory Committee

4153. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the nature of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Himachal Pradesh Advisory Committee held recently in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, (Shri Datar): The last meeting of the Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh was held on 20th and 22nd February, 1959 at which proposals for inclusion in the budget estimates for 1959-60 were considered and approved.

Study of Foreign Banking System

4154. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many teams of Bank Officers have been sent to foreign countries to study the Banking System during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the names of foreign countries to which these teams have been sent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A team of 16 officers of the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the other scheduled banks participating in the Refinance Corporation visited the U.S.A. and Japan in 1958-59. In addition a few officers were deputed for refresher courses as set out below.

1957-58	*Countries to which deputed*
1. Two officers of the Reserve Bank.	Australia.
2. One officer of the Reserve Bank.	United Kingdom.
1958-59	
3. Two officers of the Reserve Bank.	Australia.
4. One Officer of Reserve Bank and one officer of the State Bank of India	United Kingdom.

Houses for Government Employees in Imphal (Manipur)

4155. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constructed recently any quarters for Class III or Class IV employees stationed at Imphal,

(b) if so, the plinth area of these tenements; and

(c) the cost incurred in constructing a tenement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Electric Stackers at Naval Headquarters

4156. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two electric stackers at Naval Headquarters could not be put to use due to different current being available at the station;

(b) if so, whether the induction motor required to put them into operation has been purchased; and

(c) how much extra amount had to be incurred on these purchases?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Contract action for the purchase has since been completed by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, but supply is yet to materialise.

(c) Rs. 2,266·00 nP

Manufacture of Aircrafts in H.A.L.

4157. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts and different kind of planes manufactured at Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Limited, Bangalore during 1958;

(b) how many more are planned to be built during the rest of the Second Plan period; and

(c) the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to expand the factory?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). During the year 1958, HAL manufactured Vampire Jet Fighter and Trainer aircraft, Hindustan Trainer-2 aircraft and developed an ultralight aircraft. It is not in the public interest to disclose the number of military Aircraft manufactured

(c) The production of the Gnat, the Orpheus engine and the Integral rail coaches are among the large scale projects undertaken by HAL. The Design Department of the Factory has been expanded by the appointment of a team of aeronautical experts, who are engaged in designing and developing a modern Aircraft.

Bank Advances against Food Grains

4158. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the level of bank advances made against food grains during the year 1958 (grain-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement showing the level of advances by scheduled banks against food grains during the year 1958 grain-wise is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 39].

Income-tax Evasion

4159. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to what amount of income-tax is being evaded annually in the country;

(b) if so, what positive steps have been taken to end this evasion; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Attention is invited to the Note placed on the Table of the House on the 30th May, 1956.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 40].

(c) The results achieved are not capable of easy quantitative measure-

ment because it is difficult to isolate a particular portion of a year's revenue as being attributable to the measures adopted for checking tax evasion.

Suspension of Industrial Workers in Defence Establishments

4160. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial worker in Defence establishments whose suspension order is removed does not get his full pay and allowances; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). On removal of the suspension order, when an industrial worker rejoins duty, he receives the difference between the pay admissible for the suspension period at the rate last drawn and the subsistence allowance already paid subject to a maximum of 15 days pay in accordance with the existing terms and conditions applicable to industrial employees.

Drawing and Surgical Instruments

4161. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether drawing and surgical instruments are likely to be manufactured in the Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Drawing and surgical instruments, such as Drawing Instrument Sets, with spares, Forceps, Dissecting Fine/Plain etc. are already under production at Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun. In addition, Blood Pressure Instrument, Stethoscope and Syringes are under development in the factory. Prototypes have already been produced; regular production must depend upon the requirements.

T.B. Patients in Defence Establishments

4162. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.B. patients working in Defence establishments are entitled to 18 months leave for treatment;

(b) if so, whether they get their full pay for the entire period; and

(c) if not, whether half pay is given?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 41].

इंजीनियरिंग तथा प्रविधिक शिक्षा

४१६३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने छात्रों ने स्नातक तथा डिप्लोमा स्तर तक इंजीनियरिंग तथा प्रविधिक शिक्षा का शिक्षण गत पांच वर्षों में पूरा किया है ; और

(ख) इन में से कितने छात्रों ने विदेश में शिक्षा प्राप्त की है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) और (ख) जिन छात्रों ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारत की संस्थाओं से इंजीनियरिंग और प्रविधिक शिक्षा में डिग्री और डिप्लोमा स्तर की शिक्षा पूरी की है, उन की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

डिग्री २०,२४३ (बीस हजार दो सौ तैंतालीस)

डिप्लोमा २२,९२३ (बाइस हजार नौ सौ तेईस)

जिन छात्रों ने पिछले पाच वर्षों में विदेशों में शिक्षा पाई है, उन के बारे में इसी तरह के आंकड़े नही मिले फिर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि 'नेशनल रजिस्टर यूनिट' के "इंडियन्स अब्रॉड" अनुभाग में २००० से अधिक इंजीनियरों, वैज्ञानिकों और टेकनालॉजिस्टो ने अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराये हैं ।

Students Receiving Engineering Education

4164. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of students receiving education in India for Engineering degrees?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): 29,295.

Estate Duty

4165. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of estate duty levied so far since its imposition, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of duty actually collected during 1958-59, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount of duty arrears, State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 42].

Barauni Oil Refinery

4166. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the minimum requirements for selecting the site for oil refineries; and

(b) whether these have been fulfilled in the selection of Barauni?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Availability of suitable land, power, fresh water supply, adequate facilities for the discharge of refinery effluents, availability of transport facilities for the Crude oil and refined products.

(b) Yes, Sir.

National Archives

4167. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by the Research and Publications Section of the National Archives during 1956 to 1959 so far, year-wise;

(b) whether there has been any sale of these books,

(c) the expenditure incurred on their publication; and

(d) amount received so far through their sale, year-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

(a)	(i)	1956	Nil
	(ii)	1957	Two
	(iii)	1958	One
	(iv)	1959	One
(b)	Yes.		
(c)	(i)	1956	Nil
	(ii)	1957	Rs. 14,169 20 nP.
	(iii)	1958	The publication (a pamphlet containing 32 pages only) being an unpriced one, the expenditure incurred has not been worked out.
	(iv)	1959	The expenditure has not yet been worked out.
(d)	(i)	1956	Nil
	(ii)	1957	Nil
	(iii)	1958	Rs. 1,731
	(iv)	1959	Rs. 38.

Basic Education

4168. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total expenditure, recurring and non-recurring, incurred during 1958-59 by the Central Government on each scheme of basic education and estimate of the annual expenditure for 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 43]

Civilian Goods

4169. Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) the total production and sale of civilian goods in the Ordnance Factories during 1957 and 1958 and the names of the goods produced,

(b) to what extent civilian goods produced in Ordnance Factories came into competition with civilian goods of the same variety produced in civilian factories,

(c) whether Government have considered any formula to prevent such conflicts in future, and

(d) if so, the nature of the formula?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The value of production of civil trade items in the financial years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was Rs 326 75 and Rs 325 lakhs (provisional) respectively

A short list of some of the important civil trade items produced and sold by the factories during 1957-58 is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 44] In addition, substantial quantities of chemicals, spring steels, non-ferrous semi-fabricated materials, complicated machine parts involving castings, forgings and machinings have also been produced by the Factories for public and private industries on demand

(b) There was little, if any, competition in the civilian goods produced in the Ordnance Factories

(c) and (d) Civil trade work of the factories is normally of such items as are either not produced by trade or even where produced, trade capacity is limited It is, however, not always possible to totally avoid a certain amount of fair competition

Grants for Mid-day Meals to School Children

4170. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kodiyan.

Will the Minister of **Education** be *pleased to state*

(a) whether the Government of India have received requests from the Kerala Government for enhancement of the Central grants for providing mid-day meals to school children, and

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the grants to Kerala?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is not possible for the Government of India to render enhanced Central assistance to the Government of Kerala for this purpose beyond 50 per cent assistance in the State sector and 75 per cent under the Centrally sponsored scheme of expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers

Special Re-organisation Unit Child Welfare Schemes

4171. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held at New Delhi between the representatives of the Indian Council of Child Welfare and a Study Team of the Planning Commission for inclusion of Child Welfare Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and b). The team for Social Welfare Projects appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects examined the Indian Council of Child Welfare regarding the Schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan and generally elicited their views on future policy and implementation. No specific talks were held for inclusion of schemes in the Third Plan as this is not the function of the Team.

Expansion of Steel Industry

4172. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any addition to or expansion of the steel industry in the Public Sector would be completely "Indian conceived and Indian executed"; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It is the intention of Government that future steel plants should be designed and constructed as far as possible with the talent and experience available within the country.

(b) With a view to be self-reliant in the manufacture of plant and equipment for the iron and steel and certain other industries, it is proposed to put up in Ranchi a Forge Foundry and a Heavy Machinery Plant. With these plants, and the Heavy Electrical Plant in Bhopal and the growing capacity in the country for fabrication of structural steel work, it should be possible to manufacture a considerable part of plant and equipment for the iron and steel works, within the country. In addition, the Central Designs Organisation which exists in the Hindustan Steel Limited is being developed with a view to be able to plan and design as much of the future steel plants as possible.

Officers in Neyveli Lignite Project

4173. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV Officers and skilled and unskilled workers in each category in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Limited as on the 31st January, 1959;

(b) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are working in each category in the Corporation;

(c) whether their reserved quota has been filled up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The total number of regular employees of the Corporation, as on the 31st January, 1959, corresponding to Government's classification, was 73 in Class I, 41 in Class II, 998 in Class III and 355 in Class IV. The number of skilled workers was 219 under monthly rated and 671 under daily rated, and the number of unskilled workers was 238

(b) The number of regular employees of the Corporation belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, corresponding to Government's classification, was 'nil' in Class I, one in Class II, 19 in Class III, 30 in Class IV, 47 under monthly rated skilled employees, 11 under daily rated skilled employees and 36 under unskilled employees.

(c) The number of posts held by them under the categories of monthly rated skilled employees and daily rated unskilled employees actually exceeded their reserved quota for these categories.

(d) The reserved quota was not filled up under the other categories of employees owing to the non-availability of candidates with qualifications and experience approaching those prescribed for the posts.

Compulsory Education

4174. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have submitted their estimates for compulsory elementary education programme for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any assessment has been made by the Government of India as to the total amount required for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The estimates have so far been received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) Yes, Sir;

(c) About Rs 300 crores.

हैदराबाद में सालारजंग अजायबघर

४१७५. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री १७ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद मे सालारजंग अजायबंघर देखने वालो से प्रति व्यक्ति १ रुपया प्रवेश शुल्क लिया जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अजायबघर मे निःशुल्क प्रवेश के लिये कोई प्रस्थापना है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नही ।

Loans to Medium Scale Industries

4176. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a suggestion from bankers to set up a consortium of banks with a view to under writing new capital issues and providing loans to medium scale industries;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion has been approved by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the nature of the action taken by Government in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In consultation with the Reserve Bank, Government have come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary at present to set up any new organisation for the purpose.

Tobacco Cultivation

4177. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the area under the categories of (i) red, (ii) green, (iii) ambar and (iv) white, under tobacco cultivation in each district of Orissa at present;

(b) what is the principle adopted for such categorisation of the cultivation;

(c) whether the classification changes from time to time;

(d) whether the survey of the acreage is done every year;

(e) what is the agency through which survey is carried out;

(f) whether any proposals for writing off the arrears have been received by Government; and

(g) if so, the nature of the action proposed to be taken?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Informa-

tion about the area under the tobacco cultivation in each district of Orissa under the colour scheme is not readily available. For the purpose of excise control tobacco areas have been classified into (i) notified or non-commercial which are generally inaccessible and where tobacco is grown in very small and scattered plots primarily for local consumption and (ii) non-notified or commercial areas where there is intensified cultivation for commercial purposes. A statement showing categorisation of tobacco acreage in Orissa District is laid on the Table [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 45]

(c) to (e). The survey of area under tobacco cultivation is carried out by the Central Excise Officers in every tobacco season and changes are made from time to time on the basis of information collected during such survey.

(f) Arrears of revenue are written off only when these cannot be recovered by any of the means provided in the Central Excise Law Proposals for writing off such irrecoverable amounts are received by the Government as and when the amounts involved exceed the powers of the Collectors in that behalf

(g) Irrecoverable amounts of revenue are written off by the Government in exercise of their financial powers.

Police Housing Scheme

4178. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments are given financial assistance under the police housing scheme; and

(b) if so, what is the amount allocated to the Government of Orissa for the purpose under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Loan assistance amounting to Rs. 57,35,998 has so far been given to the Government of Orissa under the Police Housing Scheme which is not included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Purchase of Ammunition

4179. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: / Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1047 on the 10th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to make further enquiries into the purchase of ammunition from a European Firm in 1952 has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Board of Control for Cricket in India

4180. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Board of Control for Cricket in India during the year 1958-59, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Archaeological Finds near Ganji (Bilaspur District, M.P.)

4181. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a copper plate giving an account in Pali Language relating to the penance performed by sage Rishabh and the donation of one thousand cows by the King

to him has been discovered near village Ganji, Tehsil Sakti, District Bilaspur (M P) by the Archaeological Department,

(b) whether Government are taking or propose to take any steps to develop this place into a place of great importance,

(c) whether it is a fact that from the religious point of view this place has historical importance, a description of which is also found in religious scriptures, and

(d) whether Government would issue proper instructions so that suitable action may be taken in that regard?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise

जिला बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) के मलार में स्थित मन्दिर

४१८२. **सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल** : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जिला बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) के मलार गाव में मूर्तियो के लिये एक शेड बनाने के सम्बन्ध मे कोई प्रस्थापना है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मलार में मूर्तिया उपेक्षित स्थिति में पडी है, और

(ग) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में मलार के सरक्षित मदिर में मूर्तियो की देख-भाल के लिये कितना व्यय किया गया ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, नही । केन्द्रीय विभाग के कब्जे में जो मूर्तिया (स्कल्पचर्स) हैं वे बिल्कुल सुरक्षित है और पातालेश्वर मंदिर के पास एक अस्थायी शेड में रखी हैं ।

(ग) ९००/- रुपये ।

Oxygen Cylinder

4183. Sardar A S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhilai Steel Project has started producing oxygen cylinders for commercial use;

(b) if so whether they have started selling them,

(c) how much quantity and for how much amount they have been sold so far, and

(d) in what quantity they will produce annually the oxygen cylinders when all the three blast furnaces will come into operation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) The annual output of oxygen after the main oxygen plant is commissioned and the three blast furnaces come into operation will be 31 96 million cubic meters approximately

Cases in Supreme Court

4184. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) how many applications under article 136 of the Constitution of India for Special leave to appeal were filed in the Supreme Court of India in 1957 and 1958 showing separately the number of civil cases, labour cases, and criminal cases,

(b) how many of the above cases have been refused class-wise i e civil, are pending, and

(c) how many such applications have been refused class-wise i e civil, labour and criminal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 46].

Southern Regional Committee for Technical Education

4185. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Committee was recently reconstituted; and

(c) what is the number of representatives in this Committee from Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 20 (Twenty).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One from each State Government.

Coal Price Revision Committee

4186. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Price Revision Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations; and

(c) what action Government propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes; the main report pertaining to the Bengal/Bihar coalfields and the outlying coalfields (except those in Assam and Andhra) has been received by Government.

(b) and (c). The Committee's recommendations are under consideration. It will not be proper to divulge the contents of the report at this stage.

Theft of a Vehicle

4187. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes ago a Land Rover belonging to the Central Social Welfare Board and given to Burdwan District Project Implementing Committee in West Bengal was stolen;

(b) if so, when and what is the value of the said vehicle;

(c) whether any investigation has been held in the case;

(d) if so, whether the investigations have been completed;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the cost incurred so far in holding the investigation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir a Willy's Jeep was stolen.

(b) On 17th October, 1957. Value Rs. 14,000 approximately.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The information is being collected.

दिल्ली की क्लबों में द्यूत-क्रीड़ा और मद्य पान

४१८८. **श्री वाजपेयी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास १९५९ में इस आशय की शिकायतें आई हैं कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली के अनेक क्लबों में गैर-कानूनी तौर पर मद्य पान तथा द्यूत-क्रीड़ा चलती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी जांच की गई है;

(ग) उस जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(घ) १९५७-५८ में नई दिल्ली तथा दिल्ली के कितने क्लबों के विरुद्ध इस विषय सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां; तीन शकायतें आई थी ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) आरोप साबित नही हो सके ।

(घ) किसी क्लब के विरुद्ध नहीं ।

Burning and Burial Ground at Juhu

4189. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindu burning and burial ground at Juhu in Bombay was fenced off and closed by military authorities on the 25th February, 1959; and

(b) if so, for what reasons and under what authority?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The official burning/cremation ghat is situated at Vile Parle (Bombay), and the area referred to by the Hon'ble Member which is adjoining a military area at Juhu was being used as burial/cremation ground only as a matter of convenience by the local people. As it was obstructing the training of troops and its existence close to military living accommodation was considered to be unhygienic, a temporary fence was put up on the 25th February 1959. However, on a representation from the village Patel on the next day the fence was removed immediately.

नरेला (दिल्ली) में भूमि का अधिग्रहण

४१९०. श्री बाजपेयी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली क्षेत्र के नरेला ग्राम के किसानों की ७७ बीघा जमीन, जिस पर खेती होती थी, सरकार द्वारा ले ली गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रयोजन के लिये;

(ग) क्या किसानों को व्यक्तिशः उनकी जमीन लेने के सम्बन्ध में नियमानुसार नोटिस दिये गये थे,

(घ) क्या किसानों को उनकी जमीन के लिये अब तक कोई क्षतिपूर्ति दी गई है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्षतिपूर्ति की कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(च) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (घ) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (च). सरकार ने नरेला गांव मे ७७ बीघा जमीन का कोई टुकड़ा नही लिया है । उस गाव की ४७ बीघा और ६ बिसवा तथा ६२ बीघा और ५ बिसवा जमीन के दो टुकड़े क्रमशः स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और नहरी मेजर डिस्टिब्यूट्री के वास्ते लिये गये है । इन के लिये क्रमशः ६६,४३५-१३-६ और २७,७२०-७-० रुपये का मुआवजा दिया गया ।

Quartzites Deposits

4191. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stock of quartzites has been discovered in Kharagpur hills; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated quantity?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Occurrences of quartzite have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India in Barhat and Bhimband areas of Kharagpur Hills. Reserves have not yet been estimated.

Sahitya Akademi in States

4192. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State has formed Sahitya Akademi;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) what is their relation with the Sahitya Akademi of the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1 Kerala.
2. Andhra Pradesh.
3. Orissa.
4 Rajasthan.
5 Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) They are not affiliated to the Sahitya Akademi but are given recognition. The Sahitya Akademi tries to avoid any duplication of programme between itself and the State Akademies.

आयकर नियमों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

४१९३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर नियमों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिये कोई सुझाव दिये गये है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) वह निर्णय कब से कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). आयकर सम्बन्धी नियमों और प्रपत्रों (फार्म) को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के सुझाव दिये गये है । भारतीय आयकर अधिनियम और नियमो के हिन्दी रूपान्तर प्रकाशित करने का निश्चय किया गया है । आयकर सम्बन्धी अधिकतर महत्वपूर्ण प्रपत्र (फार्म) हिन्दी और दूसरी मुख्य भारतीय भाषाओं में छापे जा रहे है। "सर्वसाधारण के लिये आयकर" नामक पुस्तक हिन्दी जानने वाले करदाताओ के फायदे के लिये हिन्दी मे भी प्रकाशित की गयी है ।

Manipur Administration

4194. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries under the Manipur Administration; and

(b) the number of Assistant Secretaries appointed there during 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There are 5 Secretaries (including the Chief Secretary) and 8 Assistant Secretaries

(b) Three appointments were made against one permanent and two temporary vacancies during the year.

C.I. Sheets for Manipur

4195. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of C.I. Sheets for public and private constructions in Manipur during 1959; and

(b) the cost of transport per ton of C.I. sheets from Calcutta to Imphal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The requirements for 1959-60 are 977 tons for Government development schemes and 1846 tons for consumption by public.

(b) Rs. 138.50 nP. per ton.

Gauhati Oil Refinery

4196. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have offered for financial participation in the capital structure of the Gauhati Oil Refinery,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government, and

(c) the terms for collaboration?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Manipur Territorial Council Rules

4197. Shri L Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules of business of the Manipur Territorial Council have not been approved by the Central Government, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business adopted by the Manipur Territorial Council were considered to be very elaborate and cumbersome Under section 29 of the Territorial Council Act, 1956, the Administrator advised the Council in November 1958 to adopt the Tripura Territorial Council (Conduct of Business) Rules, 1958, *mutatis mutandis*. No decision has yet been taken by the Manipur Territorial Council in this regard

Scholarships in Drama, Dance and Music

4198. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) number of applications received in 1959 so far for scholarships in Dance, Drama and Music;

(b) number of those who have been granted scholarships;

(c) whether those already holding such scholarships were given extensions of such scholarships, and

(d) if so, the number of such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 455

(b) Selection of candidates has not so far been made

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) 18 since the inception of the Scheme

Grant to Bharatiya Kala Kendra

4199. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the grant given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to the Bharatiya Kala Kendra during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned a grant of Rs 60,600 during 1957-58 and Rs 62,000 during 1958-59 to the Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi

Mining Rights

4200 Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1342 on the 18th March, 1959 and state

(a) the date on which mining rights in respect of Kathara area and in Gidi, Saunda and Bachra at Karanpur area have been taken over by Government,

(b) the date on which the claims for compensation in respect of each were lodged with the Government,

(c) whether the quantum of compensation in respect of each area has been fixed by the authorities concerned,

(d) whether in case of disputes the amount fixed as compensation for them has been deposited with the

Tribunal set up under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957, and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (e) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 47]

Standard Vacuum Oil Company

4201. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair** / **Shri Nagi Reddy.**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange allowed for Standard Vacuum Oil Company in the year 1957 under the following heads —

(i) payment for engineering services,

(ii) technical information services,

(iii) royalties,

(iv) licence fees,

(v) New York office expenses,

(vi) remittance as dividends, and

(vii) remittance of interest on overseas loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). The amounts of foreign exchange remittances which it was accepted that Standard Vacuum Oil Co were eligible to make for the year 1957, were Rs 39 lakhs for New York Office expenses and Rs 137 lakhs in respect of profits There were no entitlements under other heads for this company and the actual remittance made was less than the full eligibility

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

4202 { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.** / **Shri Ayyakannu** / **Shri N. R Munisamy**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals relating to formulation of plans in respect of the activitres of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for submission to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third Plan and the question of manufacturing equipment in India for drilling and exploration purpose were recently discussed and decisions taken in regard thereto by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and

(b) if so the broad details of these plans and the decisions taken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) and (b). The proposals relating to the formulation of plans in respect of activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for submission to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third Plan and the question of manufacturing equipment in India for drilling and exploration are still under consideration

"Mela" in Chhailengta (Tripara)

4203 **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in February 1959 it had been announced by a Jatra Party that a Jatra performance would be made on the occasion of Mela ceremony at Chhailengta of Kailasahar, Tripura,

(b) whether it is a fact that attracted by the announcement many tribals came to attend the Mela and some people levied from those tribals considerable amount of money which was due to Government as rent, and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) No such case has been reported to the Administration

(c) Does not arise

Promotion of Grade III Officers to Grade II

4205. **Shri H N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2812 on the 7th April, 1959 and state·

(a) whether for purposes of promotion from Grade III to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service, the cases of all Grade III Officers senior as well as junior with the requisite period of service are placed before the U P S C to enable the latter to make recommendations,

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of promotions made on the 28th February 1959, the claims of many senior Grade III Officers had not even been placed before the U P S C for examination, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number of officers to be considered for selection is determined by the U P S C and the cases of all the Grade III Officers eligible for confirmation in Grade III, upto the number so determined, are placed before the U P S C for consideration

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Technical Personnel Employed in Mines

4206. Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) how many mines have employed technical personnel on whole-time or part-time basis as required under the Mineral Development and Conservation Rules,

(b) how many manganese mines have been closed down in India during 1958-59 and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to take any steps to reopen these mines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D Malaviya): (a) Information is not available

(b) According to closing notices received under Minerals Conservation and Development Rules 1955 and 1958, 127 manganese mines were closed down during 1958-59 The reasons for closure were different for *different mines and the closures* were due to one or more of the following —

(i) Lack of suitable ores in the mines opened up

(ii) Persistent and continuous yield of low grade manganese ore for which there was no market

(iii) High working cost

(iv) Fall in export demand

(v) Difficulty in transport and accumulation of stock

(c) The mines belong to private parties and as such the Government cannot directly arrange for their reopening The Government of India has, however, already taken the following steps, to give an impetus to the manganese mine owners and exporters.

(i) The export duty on all grades of manganese ore has been abolished from 25th November, 1958

(ii) Mine owners and exporters have been permitted to enter into long term contracts, for a minimum period of three years, with foreign buyers At the same time, the shippers are assured that any change in the future expo-t policies of the Government will not deprive them of the export and movement quota

(iii) The export policy of manganese ore canalised through the State Trading Corporation has been considerably liberalised The State Trading Corporation has been asked to canalise export of low grades by private parties against its own quota of exports without change wherever the exporters and quota holders do not have adequate quota themselves

(iv) In order to enable the principal producers to meet more fully the requirements of the traditional buyers, State Trading Corporation has worked out joint selling arrangements with principal producers

(v) In view of the weakness of the overseas market, the State Trading Corporation is also stimulating demand for Indian managanese ore artificially by working out link arrangements which provide for export of manganese ore against import of certain commodities which are required in the country and which the other countries are in turn eager to export

(vi) A sales promotion council has also been set up composed of the representatives of the State Trading Corporation and various mineral associations, to discuss measures to be taken from time to time to improve sales

(vii) It has been proposed by the State Trading Corporation to hold and carry as far as possible a stock of 100,000 tons on hand as a buffer stock

Limestone Deposits near Chandigarh

4207. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether the quantity and quality of limestone deposits in the Morni hills near Chandigarh have been surveyed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. The estimated quantity of limestone of Morni hills comprising the principal deposits is as follows:—

Tundapathar	2 million tons
Maiband at Tundapathar	5 7 million tons.
Barun deposits	1 million tons
Kharag	5 million tons.
Ramsar-serla	12 million tons

Limestone in this area is reported to be of excellent quality

Rolling Mills in Delhi

4208. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the number of rolling mills in Delhi territory at present?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There are six recognised re-rolling mills in the Delhi territory An additional mill is being recognised There are also three unauthorised re-rolling mills

Tax Arrears

4209. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) the amount of arrears of Central Government taxes as they stood on the 1st April, 1956, 1957 and 1958;

(b) the steps taken to minimise the arrears during these years and proposed to be taken now?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 48]

Engineering College at Mangalore

4210. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural**

Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3746 on the 9th May, 1958 and state

(a) whether the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education to open an engineering college in Mangalore has been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, whether the college will be opened this year and at what place?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Mysore State Government

Promotion of Assistants

4211. Shri Tangamani. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Service (Re-organisation and Reinforcement) Scheme envisaged shortage of directly recruited Assistants to man posts of Superintendents, and

(b) whether examinations were held for direct recruitment of Assistants to offset this deficiency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No

(b) Does not arise

भारत सेवक समाज को अनुदान

४२१२. **श्री आसर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पाच वर्षों में (वर्षानुसार) भारत सेवक समाज को प्रशिक्षण शिविर लगाने के लिए कुल कितनी राशि मजूर की गई,

(ख) क्या इस राशि में से कुछ राशि खर्च न होने के कारण लौटा दी गई है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो कितनी राशि लौटाई गई है,

(घ) क्या इन शिविरो के प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग) सूचना का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४९]

(घ) और (ङ) विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ प्रोफेसरा ने जो शिविरो का निरीक्षण करने के लिये उपनियुक्त किये गये थे इन में कमिया बतायी। इन्हें ठीक करने के लिये इस ओर भारत सेवक समाज का ध्यान दिलाया गया है। परन्तु इस प्रकार के मामले थोडे है और अधिकतर निरीक्षण रिपोर्टें अनुकूल ही हैं।

Assam Refinery

4213 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the estimated number of technical personnel, engineers and other administrative officers of Class I and Class II cadre whose services will be required for functioning of the Assam Refinery, and

(b) the method adopted so far in selecting the Refinery personnel?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D. Malaviya). (a)

	Technical	Administrative
Class I	Approx 25	Approx 20
Class II	Approx 50	Approx 10

(b) The personnel are recruited either through —

(1) the Industrial Management Pool,

(ii) All-India advertisement; and

(iii) Employment Exchanges

after selection by appropriate Selection Boards constituted by the Company.

अफीम की खेती

४२१४. श्री डाबर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र के कितने जिलों में इस वर्ष अफीम की खेती की गई, और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में कितने एकड़ भूमि में अफीम की खेती की गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तीन।

(ख) ३४,३९९ एकड़।

Assam Refinery

4215. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.K. have made an offer of a loan to lay a pipe line to transport crude oil from Assam Oil Fields to the proposed refineries;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the offer made;

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). It is a fact that the United Kingdom Government have recently made to the Government of India an offer of a loan to meet part of the foreign exchange expenditure on the proposed crude oil pipe line. It would not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage the terms and other details of the offer, which is being examined at present.

Cambay Oil

4216. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the team of experts appointed to survey the sea between Bhavnagar and Cambay has recommended to the Government that Bhavnagar port is best suited for taking Cambay oil to the Bombay refineries; and

(b) if so, the views of the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) This Ministry have no information on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

लोहे और इस्पात के स्टाक होल्डर

४२१७. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री: क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १५ अगस्त, १९४७ से पूर्व भारत में (राज्यवार) लोहे और इस्पात के कितने पंजीबद्ध स्टाक होल्डर थे,

(ख) १९५८ में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने स्टाक होल्डर थे, और

(ग) १९४८-५८ में (राज्यवार) स्टाक होल्डरों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]

महिला विश्वविद्यालय

४२१८. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूना के विश्वविद्यालय के समान उत्तर भारत में केवल महिलाओं के

लिये एक विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Survey of India

4219. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Survey of India was established;

(b) Ministries and Departments of Government of India under which this undertaking was placed since its inception; and

(c) the reasons for such rapid changes?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 1767.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 51].

(c) There have been three changes since 1952. But the changes are more apparent than real, because during this period the Survey of India remained under the "Scientific Research" Wing of the Ministries concerned.

Delhi University

4221. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Ajit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University have decided to change over to teaching through the medium of Hindi;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of the approved scheme and the time by which this scheme will be introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 52].

Use of Lignite for Smelting Iron Ore

4222. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of using lignite for smelting iron ore; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Experiments are being carried out in the Pilot Plant set up in the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur. It will take some time before the Laboratory can give firm opinion about the possibility of using lignite for smelting.

किंग जार्ज स्कूल, अजमेर

४२२३. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अजमेर के किंग जार्ज स्कूल में कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं,

(ख) क्या हाल ही में स्कूल के कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में कोई जाच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). आफिसरों की एक समिति ने इन शिकायतो की जांच की थी और यह नतीजा निकाला था कि स्कूल का हिसाब किताब ठीक तरह से नही रखा गया । सैनिक अधिकारियो ने सम्बद्ध आफिसरों को चेतावनी

देने के लिये उचित कार्यवाही कर ली है। अब इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि जो कार्यवाही की गई है पर्याप्त है या नहीं।

Class IV Employees

4224. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Class IV Employees who were appointed since 1952 and who have not passed the VIII Class examination have not been made quasi-permanent;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, and

(c) whether Government propose to make the said employees quasi-permanent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Middle school standard has been prescribed, with effect from the 16th November, 1951, as the minimum educational qualification for direct recruits to the grades of Peon, Jamadar, Daftry and Record Sorter, in the Ministries as well as the Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Government of India Persons who have been appointed to these grades after this crucial date and who do not possess the prescribed educational qualifications, are not eligible for conferment of quasi-permanent status, unless they belong to the excepted categories namely retrenched permanent displaced Government servants, persons demobilised from the Army with 3 year's service, etc

(b) Information is not readily available

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Punjab University Camp College, New Delhi

4225 Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that services of 20 teachers of the Punjab University (Camp) College, New Delhi, were terminated with effect from the 31st March, 1959 in anticipation of the closure of the College from that date,

(b) whether the Punjab University took a decision on the 29th March, 1959 not to hand over the said College to the Dayal Singh Trust; and

(c) whether the authorities of the Butler School where the College classes are held, have refused to permit the Dayal Singh College to hold classes in the School building?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): (a) While the services of 21 teachers (18 lecturers and 3 Demonstrators) of the Punjab University (Camp) College, New Delhi, were terminated with effect from the 31st March, 1959 (A N), 12 teachers were again reappointed on a part-time basis from 1 4 1959 to 31 5 1959.

(b) No

(c) Yes.

Research in Horticulture and Botany

4226. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions under the control of the Government of India where arrangements exist for research and higher studies in Horticulture and Botany, and

(b) the details of stipends and fellowships, if any, available in each of these institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M Das): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey of Sapphire Mines

4227. Shrimati Krishna Mehta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether any survey of the sapphire mines in Kistwad district in Jammu and Kashmir has been made?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sporadic occurrences of sapphire are known from the Padar area of the Khistwar tehsil, Doda district. The investigation in this respect was taken up during 1958-59 but had to be abandoned due to early snowfall. It is proposed to continue this investigation during 1959-60.

Printing of Forged Currency Notes in Delhi

4228. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police have unearthed on the 24th April, 1959 a press printing counterfeit two-rupees notes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of the material discovered from the press premises; and

(c) whether any person has been arrested in this connection?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c) on the 24th April, 1959, the Delhi Police seized some forged notes of Rs. 2 denomination and some equipment for manufacturing counterfeit notes in Delhi. Two persons have been arrested in this connection, and the matter is under further investigation.

Accommodation for Army Officers

4228-A. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the nature of accommodation provided to army officers who are transferred from front areas to family stations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Army officers transferred from operational areas to family stations are allotted accommodation according to their entitlement. They are, however, given an ante-date of seniority equal to half the period they have spent in the operational area, provided they have served in that area for more than six months. In the case of Delhi, this ante-date is subject to a maximum of six months.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Water shortage in Delhi

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of two adjournment motions on the same subject by Shri P. N. Singh, Shri Yadav and Shri Braj Raj Singh. The first reads:

> "Inefficiency of the Delhi Water Works Department in not supplying water at all to two lakh inhabitants of certain mohallas of Delhi and supplying inadequate water to the other lakhs of citizens on 6th May 1959 and thus increasing their hardships".

It is over now. Is it not?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It was yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Now water is being supplied.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, Sir, not yet.

Shri Goray (Poona): The Minister is there.

Mr. Speaker: He may be there. If the hon. Member has been taking water, why should I call upon the hon. Minister to make a statement?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit that reports are there and we have also felt certain difficulty. There has been scarcity of water and all the time the Health Minister was saying that this summer there would be no such difficulty.

Now, the view of the Corporation, which is working in conjunction with the Central Government, is that the water supplied by them is inadequate on account of the fact that the population of Delhi has increased. But the view of a certain engineer is different He says:

> "As the Wazirabad sets were quite old, they were not lifting

the full quantity. This was, according to him, the main reason for the shortage. The rising temperature only made it obvious, he said."

Now the responsibility of the Central Government is there. They have not remodelled the Wazirabad pumping station in such a manner as to be able to lift the water in sufficient quantity. So the population of Delhi is feeling great difficulty.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): After this notice was received, the Ministry tried to get into touch with the responsible officers. Efforts were made to contact Shri R. S. Mehta, Chief Engineer, Water, and Shri Malinath Jain, Deputy Engineer, but both of them were out and could not be contacted. The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, was also out in connection with a meeting. Then an attempt was made to contact Shri Bhardwaj, Deputy Commissioner, He was not available.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Nobody was available?

Shri Karmarkar: Let the hon. Member listen to me. I must share with the House, whatever it is.

The Deputy Engineer, Water, Shri Sanyal, who was contacted, has given the following information for reply to the above motion:

> "We have suspended water supply from 10 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. During morning hours, there have been some complaints of low pressure. Water is not reaching upstairs. These complaints are usual in the summer."

This is the information I have.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will just get in touch with the persons who will certainly be here tomorow at least and then make a fuller statement.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The House will certainly be interested in seeing that there is full water supply and no such difficulty arises again this year, as happened some time ago.

So, this will stand over till tomorrow.

POINT *RE*: BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member came to me and wanted to raise a point of privilege. I had no time to look into it. Unless I give my consent, nobody could raise a question of privilege. All the same, because he represented that the matter was urgent and ought to be brought to the notice of the House, I said I would allow him to make a statement now. But it is not as if I have given consent to raising the matter. I still reserve it. I will hear him preliminarily because he has said that it is such an important matter.

Shri Frank Anthony: "We, the undersigned Members, desire to raise the following question of privilege, namely, the assertion by Shri Joachim Alva reported in the *Times of India* of today's date:

> "Mr. Alva suspected that some foreign powers were behind Mr. Anthony's move".

referring to Mr. Anthony's Resolution, which is before the House, for the inclusion of English in the VIIIth Schedule, which assertion is a palpable, wanton breach of privilege of the functioning in this House not only of Mr. Anthony, but of the 14 or 15 Members who gave notice of this same Resolution and also of Mr. N. R. M. Samy who on his own had initiated notice of a similar Resolution a year or more ago".

This, Sir, is signed by me, Shri Siva Raj, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Barrow, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Khadilkar and Shri Anthony Pillai.

May I just say this, speaking on behalf of all these Members, that this allegation that we are functioning in this House virtually as foreign agents is a deliberate, malicious untruth?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not repeat it and just give rise to a question of breach of privilege on the other side.

Anyhow, this matter has been brought to my notice. We will go into it. What is the authority on which he bases this?

Shri Frank Anthony: This report is in the *Times of India* (Delhi) of today's date.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the privilege involved in it? There is nothing in it involving privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not know. I have not given my consent. I just allowed him to mention it because he said that it was an urgent matter and it could not brook any delay. If the statement is true, and if it is conceded it is a breach of privilege, by attributing motives to the Member and the House, and against free discussion in this House, if a Member who has moved a motion in this House is charged with being the agent of a foreign concern, foreign government and so on, it is a matter that has to be considered.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): If you allow me, I will explain.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity if I give my consent. I might have received it in Chambers. But I have allowed him to read it here. Except that, nothing more has been done by me in this case.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Why has this departure been made in this case? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Here is a speech of Shri Frank Anthony's at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference where he has said. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly abide by the decision of the Chair. It is true that even before Shri Frank Anthony started, without knowing exactly what it contains, I allowed him to raise it. Normally I must receive the paper and look into it and see whether there is really a question of privilege and then give my consent. But he came to me just at the nick of the moment and said that it was such an important matter. But it appears now that there is a charge against a Member who has moved a motion, that he is not a free agent but is acting on the advice of some other person. This is not such a light matter and I am not going to dismiss it so soon. I would like to look into this matter. If some hon. Members persist, I do not know what I am going to do so far as this matter is concerned.

When an hon. Member of this House is attacked as having been responsible, not himself, but through the agency of some other person to bring forward a certain Motion here, certainly, even if it is only a one-minute matter, I will allow him to raise it here. But I will reserve my judgment regarding the matter as to whether really it is a matter of privilege or not. Hon. Members will allow me sufficient time to look into this matter. I have not come to a conclusion. When an hon. Member is charged with any improper motive, I shall be the first to see, as far as possible, that, such things are not permitted, whoever might be involved; even the Communists are not excluded. (*laughter*). The hon. lady Member goes on giving running commentaries on whatever happens in this House which I alone am competent to hear.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): On several occasions, it is the Communists who have been attacked in same way.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): May I bring to your notice one matter?

Mr. Speaker: Nothing more now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not regarding this; this relates to another matter. Three days ago. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of it. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): With your permission, may I only take one minute? I may tell the hon. House that I would be the last person to attack the personal character of any fellow-Member of Parliament. I would be ashamed of myself to call an hon. Member a dog; then I shall have to prepare myself to be called a dog. I only said that this agitation for the English language may assume dangerous proportions; foreigners may take advantage of this "विदेशी लोग इस आन्दोलन से फायदा उठा जायेंगे"

This is all I said. I never used the words 'foreign agent'.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The matter must be closed now after his statement.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know whether I can be penalised for making such a simple statement.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I shall look into the full text of the speech and then decide as to what ought to be done further.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon Prime Minister.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Resolution on Tibet by People's Congress of China

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Resolution on Tibet passed by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the 28th April, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1416/59].

Action taken by Government on Assurances

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

(i) Supplementary Statement No. III, Seventh Session, 1959, [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 53].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VII, Sixth Session, 1958, [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 54].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. X, Fifth Session, 1958, [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 55].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIX, Fourth Session, 1958, [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 56].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XX, Third Session, 1957. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 57].

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXV, Second Session, 1957. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 58].

Resolution re: Industrial Management Pool Scheme

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Resolution No. F.21(12)-E.O./56 dated the 12th November, 1957 issued by the Government regarding the Industrial Management Pool Scheme. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1423/59].

Amendments to Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

G.S.R. 467 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1424/59].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir,I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 469 dated the 25th April, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 470 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 473 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1425/59].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir ,I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 476 dated the 25th April, 1959.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 477 dated the 25th April, 1959, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Polo Sticks) Rules, 1959.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 478 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 479 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates), Rules, 1958.

(v) G.S.R. Nos. 480 and 481 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 484 dated the 25th April, 1959.

(vii) G.S.R. No. 485 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1426/59].

AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 462 dated the 21st April, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1427/59].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-fifth to Forty-sixth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Seventh Session.

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 27th April, 1959, adopted the following motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to the Public Accounts Committee for the period commencing on the 1st May, 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the period commencing on the 1st May, 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among themselves to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Wednesday, the 6th May, 1959, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Amolakh Chand
2. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
3. Shri Rohit Manushankar Dave
4. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
5. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose
6. Shri Jaswant Singh
7. Shri S. Venkataraman.'

12.12½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-first Report of the Estimates Committee, 1958-59, on the action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport—Shipping Part II.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PARTITION DEBT OF PAKISTAN TO INDIA.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported claim by Pakistan Finance Ministry spokesman that India owed Pakistan Rs. 180 crores on account of partition debt."

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, with your permission, I propose to make a short statement on the partition debt of Pakistan to India, about which I answered a question in this House on the 21st of last month and in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th, with reference to certain comments which have appeared in the Press as from a spokesman of the Pakistan Government and which give a misleading impression.

The House will remember that on the 5th September, 1957, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made a statement on behalf of Government on the financial issues between the two countries and dealt at some length with the various outstanding items. Nothing has since happened necessitating a change in any of the facts or figures given by him.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

In regard to the partition debt, it has been suggested that there is no basis for the figure of Rs. 300 crores mentioned by us and that the question of payment arose only after the debt had been determined. In regard to the size of the debt, there is nothing new about the figure of Rs. 300 crores. It was an estimate made as far back as 1948 and has been repeated as such many times. As pointed out by Shri Krishnamachari in his statement, it gave only the order of the sum involved. In our view, it may be actually somewhat higher. But I was surprised to see the statement from the Pakistan Government that this figure of Rs. 300 crores had no basis. I understand that, as far back as 1952, broad details of a balance sheet, which gave a higher figure of the debt, were supplied to the officers of the Pakistan Government by our officers. There was some correspondence about some of the figures furnished by us but, eventually, this correspondence like correspondence on many other matters, petered out. In view of this, it is hardly correct to say that there was no basis for this figure.

It is difficult to understand the argument that payments fell due only after the debt is determined. On this pretext, no payment need ever be made simply by refusing to accept any figure as the correct figure of the debt. While the final figure would take some time to work out, the broad dimension of the sum involved is, in our view, quite clear and could easily be settled. We have already seven annual instalments overdue under the partition arrangements and the eighth instalment will fall due next August. When claims are made for other payments as due here and now, the fact that India has already overdue to her a large sum on account of the partition debt cannot be brushed aside on the spacious ground that the debt has not been worked out.

I was equally surprised to see the statement that a sum of Rs. 180 crores was due to be paid to Pakistan. We do not have any details of this claim. So far as we know, the highest figure mentioned so far has been about Rs. 100 crores. This was a figure which was communicated to us in a letter from the late Mr. Ghulam Mohammed in 1950. This included the sum of Rs. 49 crores on account of currency assets which was specifically mentioned in Shri Krishnamachari's statement also. The balance related to a number of miscellaneous items the exact figures in regard to which still remain to be determined. A figure of Rs. 100 crores was also mentioned in the Pakistan National Assembly by the Pakistan Finance Minister on the 28th August, 1957. The figure now put out is much higher but, as I said, we have no details.

I have mentioned certain figures on both sides. But it is obvious that they only give the broad dimensions of the picture and that the various claims and counter-claims will have to be discussed and accepted before a settlement is reached. For some years, we have tried to work out the figures and reach a settlement at official level but, in view of the large sums involved and the peculiar problems which some of the issues pose, it has not been possible to do so. The major issues have, therefore, to be settled at Government level. My predecessor had invited the Finance Minister of Pakistan for a discussion, but for a variety of reasons, it has not been possible to hold a meeting. It is my intention to renew the invitation and I hope it will be possible to hold an early meeting, discuss all the outstanding items and claims on both sides and reach a solution fair to both the countries. Meanwhile, I venture to suggest that there is no reason to get unduly concerned by the mention of an odd figure or an individual claim, whether in the Press or elsewhere.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Fourteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:—

1. Pandit Hiralal Shastri
2. Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad
3. Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
4. Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior
5. Kunwarani Vijaya Raje
6. Shri R. Kanakasabai
7. Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar
8. Shri T. C. N. Menon
9. Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several Hon Members: Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

RE: REPORT OF BOSE BOARD OF ENQUIRY AND U.P.S.C's REPORT THEREON

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I seek a direction from you on one matter? The report of the Union Public Service Commission on the Bose Beard of Enquiry report has been received by Government but it has not yet been considered by the Cabinet, because it was received only on the 29th last. It will soon be considered and the Government's conclusion and the Bose Report and the Union Public Service Commission's report have to be laid before the House. But the House will not then be in session, and it will meet after some time, say, two months and a half or so. That will take a long time and until then it is difficult to keep on the reports.

Therefore, if you consider it fit and if the House agrees, as soon as we are ready, we can send out those copies to the hon. Members through you so that it may be considered as having been given to Parliament, and then it can be given to the press, and then, afterwards it can be formally laid on the Table of the House when the House meets.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Last time also you said that this House is not supposed to become a post-mortem House. When we wanted to know how information leaked out to the press, the reply was, "No, not through Government agency". If it is given to the press, what is the use of discussing it?

Mr. Speaker: It is not sought to be given to the press first. There is a precedent.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want to make a submission. This report has created much public interest and I do not understand why the Cabinet should delay its consideration by seven days. They got it on the 29th April. They could have considered it by now, and come to some decision on it and we could have had it. This sort of treatment of Parliament—well, I consider that this Parliament is treated with scant respect.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a few words? The hon. Members are misinformed. There has been no delay at all. I received the report the evening before last—a day and a half ago. I have been unable to read it yet.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: 29th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It does not matter. When it was received, one copy was received. It had to be sent to the secret press for copies to be made. They came the day before yesterday afternoon. In fact, it was physically impossible for anybody to look into this report overnight. It cannot be done. Serious things cannot be done like that. There has been abso-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

lutely no delay in this particular matter; maybe in other matters there might have been delay, if I may say so. It appeared that some allegations were made about its appearing in the press. I have looked into this matter. It appeared in the press the very next morning. It is physically impossible for it to have gone out, leaked, from Government's possession, that is, from the Home Ministry's possession; nobody had it then; I did not have it; no Minister had it. Only the Home Secretary had it and nobody else, and one copy only. How it leaked out, I do not know. Possibly, it is not a question of the whole thing leaking out. Two weeks before, newspapers had some bits and bits appearing; surmises may be obtained casually from somebody; I do not know. But after the receipt of the report and the appearance of it in the newspapers the next day, I do not think it was physically possible for that copy of the report to have been seen by anybody overnight, simply because people did not see it, except the Home Secretary and I think one other person.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): How did it leak out? (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Personally, I cannot yet say whether what has appeared in the press is correct or not. Of course I have not read the report yet.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Two days ago, before the hon. Minister of State informed the House that the report on the conduct of Shri Mathai was received by the Government, on the same day, the news appeared. Yesterday's papers contain almost a verbatim report of the recommendations on the conduct of Shri Mathai. Parliament was told by the hon. Minister of State that the Cabinet would take some time to consider the report. Immediately after that, within 24 hours, the entire contents of the report came in the press. That is another instance. Maybe it has also leaked out from the Government.

Mr. Speaker: That is about the report on the conduct of Shri Mathai and the allegations made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: True; the hon. Member wants to quote an instance. That is not relevant here. We do not know what exactly has happened.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): It leaked out.

Mr. Speaker: In due course, when it comes to the notice of hon. Members we will see what happens.

So far as this matter is concerned, we have got a precedent for this. The hon. Minister says that he got it only on the 29th and it was sent immediately for printing to the press, and even if it was 29th April, there is not sufficient time. There is no meaning in hustling the Government. We are so busy here. I am exceedingly glad. Far from finding fault with the hon. Finance Minister, on the other hand, I am happy that he has made this announcement here, because, from now and by the time we meet again, a number of people may get just some kind of inkling as to what exactly has happened and then—not the House—but the general public and the press will get to know it. That is exactly what I wanted to avoid. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister wants to avoid it also. Before issuing the report to the press, he has made a statement that he will send the copies to me, and I shall circulate them to all hon. Members. Thereafter the press will get to know it. That is the course.

On a previous occasion,—there was an instance. I am talking of Shri M. M. Shah with respect to the reports made by the managing directors or the directors to shareholders in a com-

pany. Long after they were made public the documents were presented to the House. To avoid it, to give the first opportunity to hon. Members of Parliament, to know what exactly happened, he said he would have copies circulated to Members first and thereafter the public may get to know it. This is a good precedent that whenever it is not possible to place the papers on the Table of the House when the House is in session, before sending them to the press officially, copies may be sent to me and I will circulate them to Members. The papers may, however, be laid on the Table formally next session.

When I receive the copies I shall circulate them to the Members, i.e., after the Government has made up its mind and taken a decision in the usual course.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I know whether the evidence will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I ventured to say in the other House about this matter that the Table here is not quite big enough to receive it!

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You promised the other day that the Lok Sabha Secretariat will take the responsibility of printing it however big it may be, because it is so important.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It can be placed in the Library. It is a tremendous, needless expenditure—it runs to 10,000 pages!

Mr. Speaker: Let us first have a copy in the Library. Thereafter we will see.

12.38 hrs.

COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Now, the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Satish Chandra on the 6th May, 1959, namely:—

> "That the Bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of cost and works accountants, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is five hours. The time taken already is 17 minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Cost and Works Accountants Bill has come back to the House after the Joint Committee considered and amended certain sections. The hon. Deputy Minister, while placing the Bill before the House for consideration, said that out of seven amendments, six have been moved by me and said that all these amendments were considered by the Joint Committee and the Joint Committee did not think it necessary to accept those amendments. My purpose in again moving those amendments before the House is to see that the purpose for which the Cost and Works Accountants Bill has been placed before the House is not frustrated and I feel that the purpose will not be frustrated if those amendments are accepted.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one thing; namely, in view of the growing industrial developments, it was thought necessary to give the cost and works accountants a status and consider the profession as a separate profession While placing the Bill before the House, the hon. Deputy Minister has said how the chartered accountants felt about it and how they consider it not desirable to consider the cost and works accountants a separate profession. They considered that the chartered accountants should be allowed to continue to practise or to be termed as cost accountants and there should be no bar placed on the chartered accountants as such. The hon. Deputy Minister has also placed before the House the reason why the

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Government thought it necessary to bring this Bill. It is because in the present syllabus and curriculum of the chartered accountants, the costing portion is so insignificant that the chartered accountant cannot be considered to have acquired a specialised knowledge of cost and works acountancy.

The need for cost and works accounting has been placed before the House even by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in regard to Government undertakings. Specialised cost and works accounting came into being in India after the second World War, because it was found that the financial accountancy did not go much beyond the recording of the total financial results. Cost accountancy probes into all the stages right from the beginning of manufacture, technical processing and other operational stages The scope for wastage at these points is enormous and it can only be checked by a proper system of cost accountancy. In the light of the growing industrial development of this country, it has become necessary to consider cost and works accounting as a separate profession and accordingly, this Bill has been brought to give the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, which was a private company aided by the Government, proper status. This Bill has provided certain rules and regulations guiding the working of cost and works accountants.

I welcome this Bill. I am glad that the Government, even though late, has considered it necessary, in spite of the vehement opposition of the chartered accountants in India, to enact a law with a view to control the profession. My grouse is, while Government considers it is a specialised study and the chartered accountant syllabus and curriculum does not contain that much of costing education, yet the Bill has not provided enough safeguard against persons who are not specialised in cost and works accounting by a specialised study. In the beginning, when the Indian Institute of Cost and Works Accountants was established, it was established by certain qualified cost and works accountants with the help and patronage of other accountants in other bodies. In their first prospectus, they have made it quite clear that the number of cost accountants available in India is very small compared to the demand for them. It is with a view to meeting this demand that the Indian Institute of Cost and Works Accountants has been founded. It has received personal encouragement from high officials of the Government of India who are actually dealing with cost and works accounting and they have become members of the Council of the Institute. It has also received encouragement from other quarters, high officials, industrial concerns, public utility services, municipal corporations and also eminent public accountants have come forward to serve on the Council of the Institute and guide its activities.

This patronage was there. But if the patrons today are considered to be qualified cost accountants, which according to the present Bill they will be, I object to that. In this country and elsewhere, so many persons have patronised various specialised institutions. But simply because they have patronised the growth of a particular institution, they cannot be considered to be qualified or specialised in that subject. If there is a patron in the formation of a medical college, by no stretch of imagination can it be said that he should also be conferred the medical degree and considered a physician, because he patronised the growth of that particular institution.

Here it is elaborately laid down as to how this institution will function, who are the persons eligible to have their names entered in the registers, etc. There is the question of study, passing examinations and all those things are provided here. Along with it, it has also given a certain right to the persons who have patronised this institution or who were associated

with this institution to acquire the fellowship or to be considered as experts in cost accounting, although they have not made a specialised study of this particular branch of accountancy. In one breath the hon. Minister says that a chartered accountant should not be considered an expert in cost accounting, because the syllabus for chartered accountants does not contain much about costing. But he has also provided in the Bill that some of the patrons, in spite of the fact that they have not acquired specialised qualification, should be given fellowship and considered as specialists in cost and works accountancy and should be allowed to practise as cost and works accountants, although it is a separate profession as such. This is being accepted by Government. That is what I want the House to consider carefully.

Secondly, I would like to stress that in 1947, the institution passed a resolution that the British members who have been fellows or associates of the British institute, should not be enrolled as members of this institution and they shall not be considered as persons having acquired the qualification of the Indian institution. It was stated by the President of the institution that in 1947, the institution took a decision to the effect that since there was a like examination conducted in India, we should discourage the boys taking the British examination. That resolution continues; it has never been withdrawn or revoked up till now. I would like the House to consider this aspect that today there is a possibility of a cost accountant who has been an associate of the British institute being automatically admitted as an associate of the Indian institute. Therefore he will acquire both the titles, that is, AICWA and ACWA, by passing only one examination. There will be cost accountants—there are cost accountants—who will acquire both these titles, AICWA and ACWA, by passing both the examinations. There will be another set of cost accountants who will acquire both these titles without passing one of the examinations. I do not want that cost accountants, who have passed out from the British Institute, should be debarred from practice. I do not say that. They must be given all the safeguards for practising here in India. But to grant them an automatic Associateship or Fellowship is, I think, unparalleled in any institution anywhere in the world. Without passing the required examination of an institute to acquire the Associateship or the Fellowship is a state of affairs which is unknown in any institution anywhere in the world. Here in the past it was debarred. There is no reason why it should be relaxed now. In the past when there was a dearth of cost accountants this resolution was adopted. When there are more cost accountants today the question of relaxing that provision cannot arise.

I do not know whether the hon. Deputy Minister suffers from this inferiority complex that persons who qualify from the British Institute should be considered much more qualified than those who have passed the examination of the Indian Institute. But the Institute itself....

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I think the complex is on the other side.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Institute did not think as such and they passed the resolution in 1947 that persons who will pass out from the British Institute will not become automatically members of this particular Institute.

This is an important thing. I have tried my level best in the Select Committee to impress this on them but I have not been able to convince them. I want to place this particular factor before the House. My point is that when we are today by an enactment bringing into being this Institute of Cost and Works Accountants and by making certain provisions are giving them a status, we should not

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lower the status of those cost and works accountants who will be passing the examination here by granting automatic Associateship or Fellowship to persons who will pass out from the British Institute. If that case we will admit that our Institute does not provide for the same study which the British Institute does, with which I do not agree and with which the Institute did not agree in the past and does not agree also today.

Then I come to two other points. One of them is the proportion of the nominated members and elected members. It is now 1:3, although under the Chartered Accountants Act in that institution it is 1:4. We have provided for not more than 12 elected members and not more than 4 nominated members. My apprehension is that the words 'not more than 12 persons' will be taken advantage of. My apprehension is this that while in the case of the nominated members the number will be four, in the case of the elected members it will be less than twelve because the Act provides for not more than twelve. I would have very much liked the proportion to be the same as in the Chartered Accountants' Institute, but even then as it is a new institution I agree with the proportion of 3:1. But this proportion must be strictly adhered to and advantage should not be taken of the words 'not more than twelve' and 'not more than four' because whereas the nominated members will be four in number the number of elected members will be below twelve. That means that the proportion of 3:1 between elected and nominated members will not be adhered to. I would therefore like the hon. Minister to allay my misapprehension in this matter, that is, the proportion of 3:1 will be adhered to and no advantage will be taken of these particular words 'not more than'. That is why, there was my amendment to delete these words 'not more than' and make it categorical, that is, the proportion shall be 3:1.

My next point, which comes as a corollary of the first, is that the persons who will be at the head of the institution must be persons who have acquired the specialised knowledge by passing the examination of the Cost and Works Accountants' Institute. It should not be left in the hands of persons who have not acquired this specialised knowledge by passing the examination. I have said that I would like these patrons to continue as patrons but I would not like that a professional institution should be controlled by persons who have not acquired the specialised knowledge of that profession. There I would like that at least the Council and the President and the Vice-President should be from among the elected members and must be members who have acquired specialised knowledge by passing the examination. Otherwise, to allow a specialised professional institution to be controlled by persons who have not acquired specialised knowledge by passing the examination, admitting the need of a specialised institution and admitting that there is a difference between the Chartered Accountants' course and the Cost Accountants' course to allow the cost accountants' institution to be controlled by persons who have not passed the cost accountancy examination will be suicidal.

I would in this connection draw the attention of the House to a very queer fact, that is, what will be the result if this institution is allowed to be controlled by persons who have not acquired specialised knowledge by passing the examination? I have seen that the man, who has been a party to the passing of the resolution of the Chartered Accountants' Institute opposing the introduction of this Bill and opposing the Government's idea of considering the cost and works accountants as a separate profession, has been the person who has associated himself also with the resolution of the cost and works accountants welcoming the effort of the Government.

Now, the same man becomes a party to two contradictory resolutions, one opposing the Bill even to consider the cost and works accountants as a separate profession and the other welcoming that the Government has agreed to consider the cost and works accountants as a separate profession. Now, if the institution is allowed to be controlled by this type of persons, I would say that under no circumstance can we conceive that this institution will thrive and really serve better the purpose for which this institution is specially meant. That is why my main point is that it should not be allowed to be controlled by persons who have not passed the specialised examination of the Cost and Works Accountants.

It has been said that we are not allowing all the Chartered Accountants to practise as Cost Accountants. It has also been asked whether there will be any reciprocal understanding between the two institutions. The hon. the Deputy Minister said that he would consider whether the Chartered Accountants cannot be asked to appear in all the papers. I welcome that idea. This is an admission of the fact that there is need for specialised study of Cost and Works Accountancy. By agreeing to consider the question of reciprocal arrangement Government agrees that Chartered Accountants cannot and should not automatically be allowed to practise as Cost and Works Accountants.

The last point I wish to make is this, that the nominated member of Government should not be allowed to interfere in the day to day functioning of the institution; he should not be allowed to interfere in the elections; not only that he should not be allowed to interfere in a manner which will create misunderstanding among the members. There have been complaints in the past about the activities of Government nominated members. Government must give serious consideration to this matter. In the case of the Cost and Works Accountants Bill, I was surprised to find that certain interested persons offered presents to the Government nominated Member for having helped them in getting the Bill passed. I do not know whether the Parliament and the Minister are responsible for the passage of the Bill or an official member of the Cost and Works Accountants body is responsible for its passage.

I would not like to mention names. I would only draw the attention of the hon. Minister that it has been stated that private and personal letters have been sent to Members that "during his membership of the Council he has been of invaluable assistance to all of us. He himself has been largely responsible for the drafting of the Cost and Works Accountants Bill. We are particularly grateful to him for his services to the cause of the institute. We meet him on such and such date. We shall entertain him to dinner....".

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): With due deference, may I bring to your notice that the hon. Member is making some allegations about some set of people having approached some official for the part he has taken in bringing this Bill. It does not look justified or quite up to the normal standard of debate in the House to make vague allegations of certain people having approached officials of Government. It is a matter for the Chair to consider.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am reading from a letter of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants signed by the Secretary. I am not making any vague allegations. I have not mentioned any names.

Mr. Speaker: Where is that letter?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have got a copy of it, but I can supply the original if you wish.

Mr. Speaker: How is it relevant?

Shri Narasimhan: My point is whether the hon. Member can be allowed to proceed on that basis.

Mr. Speaker: His contention appears to be that the nominated Members of the institution are unnecessarily interfering with the activities of the institution and they should not be allowed to do so

Shri Satish Chandra: There could be no nominated Members as yet in the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants

Shri Prabhat Kar: Clause 9 of this Bill says that the Council shall be composed of.

> "(a) Not more than twelve persons elected by members of the Institute from amongst the fellows of the Institute chosen in such manner and from such regional constituencies as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, and
>
> (b) not more than four persons nominated by the Central Government"

Shri Satish Chandra: These nominations will take place in future after the Bill is passed There could be no nominations by Government at present

Mr Speaker: He is referring to some nominated Member having written this letter.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not know what the hon Deputy Minister is driving at This Bill will give the status of a statutory body to the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants registered under the Companies Act, on which there is a nominated Member. I would like to know whether the Deputy Minister is contesting that

Mr. Speaker: Assuming it is so?

Shri Prabhat Kar: This was a company known as the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants This body will be legally dissolved and the new body will have the status of a statutory authority On the existing institution there is already a nominated member of Government I am pointing out that there are nominated members who in the past have played certain roles which have resulted in a difference of opinion among the cost accountants. After this new Act comes into force there will be four nominated Members of Government. Let them not make the same kind of nomination. That is the point I am placing before the House

Mr Speaker: If hon Member wants he may say let there be no nominated Members That is another matter. But if some individual who was nominated has done something or has misbehaved that does not prove that the system of nomination is bad. An elected Member can also misbehave. So far as individual conduct is concerned it does not depend on either nomination or election If the hon. Member is opposed to the system of nomination I can understand that: that will be relevant at this stage. Any number of instances as the hon Member has mentioned can be quoted; but that does not advance the discussion of this Bill

Shri Prabhat Kar: My point is that the proportion should be lessened, because there have been allegations in the past, and I do not wish them to be repeated

Mr Speaker: What the hon Member means to say is that he does not object to the system of nomination But some care must be bestowed to see that instructions issued to them are obeyed, and that they do not interfere with the administration He may now proceed to another point.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I never mentioned any name My contention is that the proportion of nominated Members should be reduced There will be four nominated Members while there will be only eight elected Members, because the total number of Membership is only twelve So the proportion will be 1:2 That will naturally give rise to further misunderstanding amongst the members themselves, and I am

drawing the attention of the Government to this that looking to the past, looking into the complaints lodged, let the Government take note of these things and see that in the future this type of things may not happen. That is what I am trying to draw their attention to.

13 hrs.

And one last word about the study, about the classes and education. There has been so much of discussion in the Joint Committee also. It is necessary that the Cost and Works Accountants' syllabus and the proper imparting of education to the students should also be in the hands of persons who will be responsible to the institution. And I would like that this should be revised every year, because we know there can be differences. In a profession there will be difference between one man in the profession and another. There will be bickerings also. But so far as the education is concerned, let it play its own part in creating proper Cost and Works Accountants, and let it not be left in the hands of persons who are not properly qualified as Cost and Works Accountants. That is what I would request the Government to consider.

As I was pointing out, so far as the Bill is concerned, I have welcomed it. I would only add this, because this Ministry has also placed another Bill before the House and had it sent to a Joint Committee, namely the Companies (Amendment) Bill. Today the Chartered Accountants have acquired a certain status, because under the Companies Act the statement of accounts of the companies should be audited by a Chartered Accountant. Today that provision is there. Now we have felt the necessity of the appointment of Cost and Works Accountants in order to check wastage, in order to properly evaluate the production, etc. But unless there is statutory provision made in the Companies Act for the appointment of Cost and Works Accountants the purpose will not be achieved, because the commercial concerns or industrial concerns will not appoint Cost and Works Accountants so easily. So, in spite of the fact that it will be considered a separate profession, so far as their appointment and the utilisation of their services is concerned it will be left entirely in the hands of the industrialists. It may be that in government undertakings the Government will try their level best to appoint Cost and Works Accountants. But so far as the private sector is concerned, unless there are special obligations put on them it will be difficult for the Government to make the Cost and Works Accountants available to an industry for the betterment of the industrial development or in the national interests. I would therefore like the hon. Minister also to consider this aspect while the Companies (Amendment) Bill is discussed in the Joint Committee, because it is in the hands of the same Ministry. Having given a status to the Cost and Works Accountant, having considered this as a separate profession, having agreed to the need of a special statute, having considered it as a very, very effective measure so far as the checking of the various points of production and processing are concerned, they should make statutory provision in the Company Law, so that the private sector may appoint them and utilise their services and thereby increase production, decrease the cost of production, and at the same time create an atmosphere where the Cost and Works Accountants will also feel happy.

With these words I welcome this Bill and request the hon. Minister to consider some of the amendments that I have given.

13.05 hrs.

REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER ON THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST SHRI M. O. MATHAI

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I lay on the Table the Report of the Prime Minister on the allegations made against Shri M. O. Mathai,

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

together with the observations thereon by the Finance Minister and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, which have been received by the Speaker. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 58-A].

Mr. Speaker: Shri Narasimhan.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): It is really very good that we are reaching the final stages of a measure which has been very necessary. The main defect of the Bill is....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Whose report is it, Sir? Shri Vishnu Sahay's?

Mr. Speaker: It is not the report of Shri Vishnu Sahay. It is the report on Shri Vishnu Sahay's report by the Prime Minister, together with the opinions of the Finance Minister and the Auditor-General on the report of Shri Vishnu Sahay.

Whatever has been sent to me I am placing on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Without Shri Vishnu Sahay's report how can we study it? We are just getting what are the notes of the Prime Minister on Shri Vishnu Sahay's report.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will we be entitled to get Shri Vishnu Sahay's report?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether they are entitled or not entitled. This is what has been sent to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will it be circulated?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I will get it circulated. Oh, yes.

What happened was, when this matter was raised here—I do not remember the exact date—the hon. the Prime Minister said that he would refer it to the Cabinet Secretary and after his report was received he would send it to the Finance Minister and the Auditor-General for their bringing to bear an independent judgment regarding financial implications etc. upon it. Thereafter he said he would either piece the report, with the opinions of the Finance Minister and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, or send his own report to me.

Whatever is received by me, I receive it on behalf of Parliament, and therefore there is nothing which I can withhold from Parliament. He has sent me only his own report, together with the opinion of the Finance Minister and the Auditor-General on the report of Shri Vishnu Sahay. Shri Vishnu Sahay's report has not been sent to me. I have given this to the Deputy-Speaker to place it on the Table. That is the position.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Thank you, Sir, for explaining the position. But what I want to know is this. After the points that were raised in Parliament regarding Shri M. O. Mathai, the hon. the Prime Minister was pleased to state that he would refer the entire matter to an Enquiry Committee; and later on we got to know that it was Shri Vishnu Sahay. Now we are not in a position to know what were the terms of reference, whether he had the right of verification, and we are not even given the report.

Mr. Speaker: I shall send copies of this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The report of Shri Vishnu Sahay should also be made available to the Members of Parliament, as without that we shall not be in a position to judge the report of the Prime Minister on it.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to circulate all this—the letter of the Prime Minister to me, the covering letter to the Finance Minister's and Auditor-

General's remarks, along with the note by the hon the Prime Minister. I shall circulate it. He said:

> "I had previously stated that I would either submit the Cabinet Secretary's report or my own report to you I am, therefore, writing to you now on this subject and enclosing a note prepared by me based on the Cabinet Secretary's report. In this note the Cabinet Secretary's comments and findings have been briefly given"

I shall get both the letter and this one circulated Afterwards, hon. Members may do what they think is proper

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That means Shri Vishnu Sahay's report is available now?

Mr. Speaker: No The hon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here Whatever takes place in the House he will communicate to the Prime Minister

Shri Ranga (Tenali) May I suggest that in fairness to the Prime Minister himself it would be proper on behalf of Parliament to request the Prime Minister to see that Shri Vishnu Sahay's report is also placed on the Table of the House? Otherwise it might be possible for some people to say things which may not be quite so satisfactory or proper as to how the Prime Minister has considered that particular report.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore) We cannot have a fuller understanding of the whole situation

Mr. Speaker: I will circulate this The hon the Prime Minister says:

> "It is not usual for departmental enquiries to be given publicity The present report was not even a departmental enquiry; it was in the nature of an investigation to establish the facts".

That is what he says regarding Shri Vishnu Sahay's report I will circulate this to hon. Members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not know what were the terms of reference of this Investigation or Enquiry Committee. That itself we do not know. None of the charges etc. that have been made here, none of them have been called We do not know whether he had the right of oral evidence, whether verification was made So we would like to have a clarification on these points and also have the report itself Through you we ask and we would be very pleased, Sir, if you pass on this request to the Prime Minister that we want copies of this report

Shri S. M Banerjee. There is an advantage There is a question which is coming up tomorrow in the name of 26 Members on the same subject

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may communicate this to the Prime Minister

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Certainly I will do that

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13:10 hrs.

COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS BILL—*contd.*

Shri Narasimhan: The accountancy profession like all other professions and callings has developed along various special lines My suggestion is that it should be divided into three or four parts and there should be separate organisations for dealing with each matter Basic accountancy should be in charge of an institution Audit should be in charge of another institution Cost accountancy should be in

[Shri Narasimhan]

charge of another institution. Managerial functions should be in the hands of another institution. That is how we can function in these days when specialisation is the order of the day. Knowingly or unknowingly the Government have done the same thing. They have divided accountancy into ordinary accountancy and audit on the one hand and cost accountancy on the other. In this way, they have adjusted themselves to the developments.

The Bill went before the Joint Committee. There was a thorough discussion of every matter. The statement of objects and reasons accepted a certain amount of autonomous functioning. But, actually, the provisions have become stringent. As the Bill stands and as it is likely to be accepted by the House, though the object is to have some autonomy, actually the provisions are somewhat less in that direction and therefore it will be the duty of the Government not to stand on the letter of the law, but to use the provisions generously and see that there is autonomous functioning. That is what the Government should keep before itself when administering the measure.

As the history of the Chartered Accountants Institute has shown, there have been apprehensions and the demeanour and attitude of the Government members in that Institute were not liked by the profession. That also should be remembered when administering this particular institution that we are creating. I would like, in this connection, on behalf of the Government an assurance to be given that they will direct their own nominees of the official section in this institution to see that autonomous growth is allowed and will also see that they do not unduly interfere in the internal affairs of the institution. In this respect, I hope the Government will give a categorical assurance before the House. Because, while the provisions are accepting autonomy, the measures are stringent and there is fear of the Government losing control and allowing the officials to function, and it is but proper and natural for the House to expect a categorical assurance here that no such thing will take place.

It is all right under this statute to create an institution. But, it will only be waste of effort if one more step is not taken. The Chartered Accountants Institute created the body of chartered accountants. The Companies Act provided that they should be utilised by the companies. That obligation was in the Companies Act. Unless a similar obligation is cast upon all undertakings to engage cost accountants to certify their costs, this measure will be a waste of effort. Merely to produce a kind of profession, a law is not needed. A law is needed to bring them under discipline and utilise them in a particular manner. Therefore, I hope the Government will take steps towards that also. They could have, even in this measure, made a provision to that effect. They thought that it should be left to the Companies Act. To the Companies Act also, the Minister of Commerce and Industry brought an amendment. We discussed it yesterday and referred it to a Joint Committee. It would be quite fitting if the Government considered the advisability of bringing a provision to this effect while deliberating on the amendment to the Companies Act before the Joint Committee. I hope that by the time that Bill comes out, it will contain a provision to the effect that cost accountants should be compulsorily utilised for certifying the cost in all public undertakings. I know it is not easy to start like that when we have a limited number of cost accountants. We must produce more cost accountants and then only cast an obligation on undertakings to utilise them. Still, a provision authorising the Government to compel undertakings on a given date, to have their costing certified should be there They may exercise the power at a suitable time. It may not be necessary to start with it at once. Let them have the power to compel the undertakings on a given date or

given period to have their cost certified. A permissive provision in the Companies Act to this effect will have a very salutary effect on the developments that are taking place. The cost accountants who are going to join the profession should also know that they are going to be responsible and they are going to be useful. Therefore, I hope that this aspect of the matter will be remembered by the Government.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): Mr. Speaker, at the very outset I have to accept my inability to appreciate the reason behind this Cost and Works Accountants Bill. Before 1932, the cost accountants and other accountants happened to be regulated by the Ministry of Commerce under the Audit Certificate Rules. They found some difficulty. The Government, the public and the profession itself wanted to have their own affairs controlled by their own Institute and they also wanted that it should be given autonomy. To some extent, the Government also has its own control over this Institute and they were able to regulate the profession of cost accounts and accountants.

In 1949 the Act was passed having several provisions with regard to registering the names of persons and at the same time, regarding training, fees, and other aspects. I appreciate, the division of functions into two categories, one with regard to audit and the other with regard to cost and works accountancy. In the developing economy of our country, we are having several industries in the public sector and the private sector. We must have cost accountants and works accountants. With a view to have a separate audit as regards the production of particular commodities, it is better to have a separate set of people to go into the cost accounting of the articles produced by a particular industry. I quite appreciate this Bill from that angle of vision. But I have got another doubt which arises in this way; for instance, the lawyers have got their own law examinations, and after passing the examinations, they have got their own apprentice course, and thereafter, they get themselves enrolled as advocates. But they have got their own choice to practise either on the criminal side or on the civil side; according to their liking or disliking of the particular aspect they can practise in the court. It also depends on the work that the particular lawyer gets. Supposing he gets only criminal cases, naturally, he gives more thought to the criminal aspect and studies criminology and then he becomes an efficient man, and, thereafter, he is called an expert criminal lawyer; so also, on the civil side. Even on the civil side, as you are aware, one may be good in the original side, while another may be good at the appellate side. But so far as the imparting of the education in law is concerned, it is the same. It is the university which gives the title. But, thereafter, the practice happens to be on two different lines, either on this side or on the other side. Similarly, when we have got the institutes for the cost accountants and the main auditors or the chartered accountants, they have got their own method of spending their time and offering their services for the benefit of the industry; and they have got knowledge of both the asbects. So, to have a separate cost and works accountant would mean effecting a similar separation among the lawyers also, by giving a diploma for criminal cases separately and a diploma for civil cases separately. I do not think any cogent reasons have been advanced either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or by the hon. Minister. But I do not wish to go into the principles of this Bill now, because it is too late in the day to go into the principles; since we have accepted the principles of the Bill already, we have only to speak on the Bill as it is before us today.

Taking the Bill as it is, I can only say that this will have far-reaching effects on the autonomy of the institute, the scope of its functions as well as the rights and liabilities of the

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

members. I may say this that the members of this institute may have their own trouble later on while actually practising on the audit side.

You are aware that when a particular article, say, a hat is produced by an industry, the hat has got several ingredients in it, such as the cardboard, cloth, pin, needles, yarn etc. When the costing aspect is being looked into, the man on the spot must not only go into the question of the cost of every article that goes into the production of the particular hat, but he must also see the economy behind it and also its justifiability. Another industry might possibly produce this hat for Rs. 4, while this industry may produce it for Rs. 4-8-0. I am only giving this by way of an illustration. The difference of eight annas has to be accounted for. If the Cost and Works Accountant simply takes into account the market value of every item that goes into the production of a particular article but does not go into the economy or the justifiability of it, then I would say that the cost and works accountant is not doing his job properly. Therefore, I would say that he should not only take care of the costing aspect but also take care of the economic aspect and compare its cost with that of articles produced by other industries and other factories. In the entire framework of this Bill I do not find any such provision as regards the functions of the cost and works accountant.

As regards the functions of the council, I find that rules and regulations are to be framed under this Act. Ordinarily, in all the Bills that we have passed, we used to have a provision whereby the rules and regulations would be placed on the Table of the House for thirty days or forty days or so, and thereafter, chances are given to Members either to approve of them or to make any changes in them. A similar provision is lacking in this Bill. I only wish that the hon. Minister would see that such a provision is made in this Bill so that opportunity will be given to Members of Parliament to make suitable changes in those rules and regulations.

Another thing which I find here as regards the functions of the council is that the council may prescribe the qualifications for entry in the register as a member of the institute. While prescribing the qualification, power is given only to the council; it does not have to get the approval of the Central Government. While prescribing the qualifications, it is quite possible that they will take into account the existing principles and other qualifications which are necessary for any auditor or cost accountant. But I would submit that while prescribing the qualifications for entry in the register, they should also be guided by the present state of affairs. There are innumerable persons in this country today who are practising not only on the cost and works accounting side but also on the audit side. The doors are wide open now for them to get themselves registered as either auditors or chartered accountants or as cost and works accountants. Freedom is given to the existing members of the institute to choose between these two. I only want the hon. Minister to consider this aspect, namely that they should also be given the option after some time to change over from the one to the other. For, there are two separate compartments now; one is the audit side and the other is the cost and works accounting side. Now, when people are registered on the cost and works accounting side, they will, of course, have their own register; but though they are registered as members of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, still they have got the knowledge as regards the chartered accountancy side. So, would it be possible for them to change over to the chartered accountancy side? I only wish that the hon. Minister would examine this aspect and see whether there is any scope for them to change over from the one to the other.

So far as foreign countries are concerned, where this training in cost and

works accounting is given, they have reached such extreme proficiency that they have got their own agency and institute to impart knowledge in cost and works accounting. We are all aware of it. But still, it is being designated as simply costing. A separate status is given to those persons, but I would say that though a separate status is given, still they do not have a separate Act as we are now seeking to enact. In the foreign countries, they do not have a separate Act. Though knowledge is being imparted in some countries in cost accounting as such, yet the two categories are being clubbed together. It is true that in order to have similar proficiency in this aspect, we must think of having a separate agency and separate institute as is being contemplated in this Bill, but still, I would suggest that instead of having two water-tight compartments where one cannot change over, we must consider the question of allowing option to these people to change over to the chartered accountancy side. I do not want that there should be any water-tight compartments.

Previous to 1949, when the Chartered Accountants Act was passed, Government had complete control over the members of the institute under the Audit Certificate Rules. So, in those days, their powers were curtailed, and they did not have as much autonomy as they are now having. Originally, it was thought by Government, the public, as well as the profession that one day or the other, it should get its own autonomy, and it must improve its efficiency, proficiency and integrity etc. That was the object with which the Chartered Accountants Act was passed. To achieve a similar object, we are now trying to create a separate category of cost and works accountants. So far so good, because since our country is now having industrial development and is trying to produce various articles and commodities, we must have a separate set of cost accountants, so that we can understand the cost position properly

But, recently, I had occasion to visit one of the ordnance factories, where I saw a camp stool with only two bars and a piece of leather put in between them, which cost about Rs. 35. Ordinarily, the cost accountant would simply calculate the value of the stool, by taking into account the value of the two iron bars and the piece of leather in between them; and he would thus arrive at a figure of Rs. 7 or 8. But since the persons concerned do not have proper cost accounting knowledge, they put the overheads also in the cost of the particular article, and thus the price came to Rs. 35.

It is good that we are having this Bill so that we can have a proper idea of the actual cost of an article. But then when there is cost accounting, the element of marginal profit is also included in it. When a particular article is produced by an industry, and the cost accountant says that the price of that article will be so much, it means that the marginal profit is also supposed to have been included in the costing. Therefore, the fact whether it includes marginal profit or is pure and simple cost accounting should also be taken into consideration.

If we want to have a high standard and utilise the proficiency of the members of the Institute, they must be given fuller scope; they should not be controlled or supervised by anybody, they should have as much freedom as the Comptroller and Auditor-General enjoys. We are all aware that the Comptroller and Auditor-General enjoys a special status under the Constitution. Nobody can question his impartiality, and he has a dignity of his own. The cost and works accountants must have similar dignity and status, and in the long run, they will also have the support of the public.

The main object of the Bill is to keep the two aspects of the profession separate, since it is much better to have one set of accountants dealing only with cost and works accounting. On the whole I appreciate the reason behind this.

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

Coming to the disciplinary aspect, I would say that even in the earlier days Government used to be represented in the disciplinary committee and the highest standard of discipline as well as proficiency and efficiency was being enforced. We have got a separate disciplinary committee here which I am sure will accept the fact that they should maintain high standards as in foreign countries.

As regards the examinations, I think it is better to have a curriculum which is on an equal footing with foreign countries. The examination fees, courses etc., must be on the same lines as in foreign countries, so that our cost and works accountants may not lag behind their counterparts in foreign countries.

The examinations may be held by the universities instead by the Council or the Institute. Universities may introduce this as a subject in B.A. or Intermediate, and have the teaching imparted through efficient and qualified auditors, so that along with graduation, students may be able to pass this technical examination and qualify themselves for conducting audit in this country.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Basically, this Bill must be welcomed because it proceeds on sound lines in the matter of laying down a firm foundation for developing the profession of cost and works accountants It is a very desirable piece of legislation.

13.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Whenever any profession is in its infancy and requires development, the first thing to be done is to create a machinery which will look after the development and expansion of that profession on proper lines. The best way to do it is to create a perpetual body, an institute, and grant it autonomy so that those who know best the business of that profession will manage its affairs and lay down the principles and criteria on which such a profession should develop.

I am not prepared to say that this Bill as it stands will not require amendment in future, but in all such cases, undoubtedly we have got to proceed on the basis of trial and error, and in the light of the experience gained in the working of this measure, perhaps we may have to come again for some changes.

Basically, the draft of the Bill is sound. The scheme is, in the first place, to create an Institute and to invest that Institute with perpetual succession, so that continuity in the management of the profession is maintained. The governing body is, of course, the Council, and it has been given fairly wide powers as shown in clause 15 of the Bill. These powers include powers of examination of candidates, registration and training of students, recognition of foreign qualifications presumably on a reciprocal basis, granting or refusal of certificate of practice, levy and collection of fees, removal of names from the register, maintenance of standards of professional qualifications and discipline, to which I shall presently come. This Council, which is the governing body, will work through certain committees—the executive committee, the disciplinary committee, the examinations committee and the committee for training and educational facilities. I shall refer to these also presently

Naturally provision has been made as to the qualification for membership, and opinion may differ here and there whether a certain set of people should be included in it since the profession of cost and works accountants is absolutely new to our country, new in the sense that we have not got an adequate number of persons in this line. Our expanding economy demands a large number of cost and works accountants for they would really understand the economies of particular projects thoroughly.

In view of the fact that this is a new profession, it is conceivable that to begin with we might stumble, but by and large it should be possible for us to create a profession with definite traditions and certain high standards.

Anyway, the Bill also provides for registration of members, for admission of names to the register and for removal of names. It also lays down what amounts to professional misconduct to which I shall presently come.

Then, of course, provision is made for regional councils, I presume on territorial basis, so that the administrative work of the Council may be carried on more effectively, and the usual provision for penalties etc. follows.

One thing I have not been able to understand Why is it that companies have been debarred from taking up the profession of cost and work accountants whereas partnerships firms have not been debarred? I have really not been able to follow the reason for companies being debarred and firms not being debarred. I am of opinion that in its infant stage this profession requires to be encouraged in every way. It is possible that in future companies in India may provide talent in the shape of cost and works accountants if they are encouraged to enrol as members of the profession, but for some reason or other, provision has been made that the companies are not eligible for membership though partnership firms are permitted.

Then I come to an important point, and that is in connection with the finances of the Institute. I have noticed during the last seven years invariably that whenever any such Bill is brought in, there is always a provision naturally, as there should be, for the finances of the Council, but if we look into it, there is nothing much by way of finances. It is true that this Institute may have certain fees and other donations which it will receive. But the Government scrupulously refrain from mentioning their share of liability for contributing towards the finances by grant-in-aid or any other form of aid. Yet any amount of duties and liabilities will be imposed on such an institution as this. It is supposed to carry on research work. As I said, there is going to be a special committee on training and educational facilities. What educational facilities can be given if the finances are barely those that will be received as fees. I doubt whether there is any other source of revenue.

If we turn to clause 18, it will be seen:

> "There shall be established a fund under the management and control of the Council into which shall be paid all the moneys received by the Council...."

What are all the moneys except the fees and such other levies that might be made? I want to ask Government, specially in view of the fact that this new profession is of enormous importance, because unless you know what a particular object of manufacture costs, it is useless to go in for a particular project—it may save several lakhs of rupees if we estimate the cost of the project in terms of the cost of the commodity proposed to be produced—and also in view of the fact that we have got too very few cost and works accountants in this country and many more are required, whether they do not accept any liability of making any contribution so that this institution is placed on a sound financial basis. It will not do merely to say that it must carry on research in accountancy, which in itself involves creating an institution for research, having staff, encouraging students to carry on research; all these things cannot be done out of the mere fees that may be collected. Government cannot say after all "We have created an institution; it is for the institution to look after the profession". No. There is a liability on the part of the Gov-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

ernment and that liability, I am afraid, Government have failed to discharge in this Bill.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw attention. If we turn to the First Schedule, we find that a code of professional etiquette laid down. The Schedule recounts what can be construed as professional misconduct. Generally, these are the criteria by which most of the professions are regulated. There may be nothing new in it. But one or two points require clarification. Item (7) says:

> "advertises his professional attainments or services or uses any designation or expression other than cost accountant on professional documents, visiting cards, letter-heads or sign boards, unless it be a degree of a University established by law in India or recognised by the Central Government or a title indicating membership..... "

So that even if a cost accountant happens to be an MP or MLA, if he puts 'MP' or 'MLA', it becomes an advertisement, if it is strictly construed. This requires careful consideration, because it seems to be rather ridiculous. Surely, even in the case of lawyers, from whom a high degree of standard is expected, this is never followed. The words here are very clear "unless it be a degree of a University.... .or membership of the Institute.....or any other institution recognised by the Central Government" Nothing less.

Similarly:

> "engages in any business or occupation other than the profession of cost accountant unless permitted by the Council so to engage".

That means a person who is a cost accountant cannot be a member of a Legislature. Perhaps it may be that the Council may regulate these things, but prohibitions to this degree ought not to be there. This matter requires to be more carefully looked into. I think very probably in the light of experience gained we might have to revise the Act.

There is another point. A cost accountant cannot accept a position as cost accountant previously held by some other cost accountant in practice in such conditions as to constitute under-cutting. Surely I cannot understand this. 'Under-cutting' has nowhere been defined in the Bill and it is very difficult to determine whether acceptance of a particular contract amounts to under-cutting or not. I ask whether a provision like that should be there at all, because after all, under-cutting would involve consideration of relative merits of the various cost accountants. Also it will involve consideration of the circumstances under which a person has refused a contract. If a person accepts loss remuneration, it may be in the public interest I do not know why this open competition should be discouraged. It is like saying 'I have refused a brief. You cannot accept it on lesser terms than what I have told the client' This seems to be a strange thing to incorporate and say that it is professional misconduct. Because the words are very clear. It is professional misconduct if a cost accountant 'accepts a position as cost accountant previously held by some other cost accountant in practice in such conditions as to constitute under-cutting'. Surely that means that if various industrial units or individuals desire to requisition the services of a person who is a cost accountant on cheaper terms, they must not have the freedom to do it. If a cost accountant accepts it, disciplinary action can be taken against him.

All these things require careful consideration. I hope Government will give thought to this matter. I certainly welcome the Bill, because basically it is sound. In order to develop this new profession and in-

view of the very great requirement of the expanding economy, a measure like this is overdue and I think the House should accept it.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): At the outset. I welcome the Bill, though I do not agree with some of its provisions. From the bibliography supplied to us, we find that this Institute of Cost and works Accountants was established as far back as in 1944. From the same, we find that Government have now felt the necessity to start a separate institution of cost and works accountants as distinct from that of the chartered accountants.

To appreciate this, a little bit of history is necessary. In this connection, I shall have to refer to three persons who are, to all intents and purposes, the founders of this institution. From the proceedings I find that the hon. Deputy Minister has got an abounding love for these founders. One of them is a highly qualified man, passing the necessary examination of the English Institute as far back as 1927. Perhaps, if I mistake not, he is the oldest member of the profession in India. He held very high office in his life. He is still living. His name is Shri Narendra Nath Sarcar. Another very highly qualified man, who is a founder, is a Fellow of the English Institute. He retired as Assistant Financial Adviser to the Government of India. After retirement, his services were requisitioned and he acted as Financial Adviser of the Durgapur Project. He is Shri Jitendranath Bose. The third is also a very highly qualified person but not now in India. He is acting as the Finance Minister of Pakistan. So far as my information goes, when this institution was started, Mr. Shuaib was Controller of Military Accounts and Shri Bose was Deputy Controller.

Mr. Shuaib is in Pakistan. Shri Sarcar and, Shri Bose did not depose before the Joint Committee If I remember aright, they could not come to depose, and the President of the institution came before the Joint Committee. He is also a very important person. He is now Sheriff of Calcutta. I have nothing to say against him, but I will only refer to his evidence on page 39 of the Evidence.

His evidence is: 'The promoters, all of them, have, more er less gone and three of them have become Presidents'. I submit, with due respect to this gentleman, that this is not correct. Although he said that three of them have become Presidents, so far as I know, Mr. J. N. Bose never become President. 'I have become President, more or less out of courtesy, because I was not a qualified cost accountant'. That is what was said by the person who deposed on behalf of the Institute He himself says that he is not a qualified cost accountant; but, he has been in the profession of chartered accountants. He is a chartered accountant for 34 years.

In the absence of evidence from Shri Bose and Shri Sarcar, I submit that there has been staging of *Hamlet* without the King of Denmark. In fact, the Select Committee did not get that amount of substantial food which could have enabled it to come out with a healthy Bill. The result has been that there has been production of a Bill like a child deformed and maimed.

Matters went on and the question arose as to whether persons qualifying themselves in the English Institute will be recognised by this Institute. There was talk of a compromise. The English Institute went so far as to say that persons passing the Intermediate Examination of that Institute should be allowed to sit for the Final Examination of this Indian Institute. But that was not considered to be fit by this Institute and that proposal was turned down by the Indian Institute and the controversy was set at rest once for all.

But, unfortunately, in this Bill the same controversy has been raked up. What is the life-line of this Bill? So

[Shri Subiman Ghose]

far as I understand it, it is the definition—who are the cost and works accountants. If we read the Bill as it is, we find that the persons who will qualify themselves by passing the examination of the English Institute will automatically become members of the Indian Institute. The result will be that this Indian Institute will be by-passed by persons intending to become cost accountants. They will get double facilities. Without passing an examination of this Institute they become qualified so far as this Institute is concerned. And, in the profession, naturally, they will be liked—at least they will be given preference—by the foreign companies or by the organisations controlled by the foreigners.

Moreover, whatever the little amount might be, there is every chance of the loss of some amount of foreign exchange because the English Institute will take money from these persons and some foreign exchange will be lost. When we have an Institute of the same standard here, why should we create this one-way traffic? The English Institute has not recognised, and we do not think it will recognise, this Institute. Therefore, we are creating a one-way traffic. I request the hon. Deputy Minister to consider this aspect.

Secondly, the Bill as it stands, to my mind, looks as if a person without passing any of the examinations, either of the English Institute or of the Indian Institute, can be designated as cost accountant, if he is selected by the Council. I fail to understand the principle behind this.

A quack might be a very expert doctor but shall he be given the status of a doctor, a graduate of a medical college, or shall he be a member of the Medical Council? Shall I say this. In law courts we have seen touts who are sometimes great expert in certain branches of law, perhaps, better than some junior lawyers. Shall we give recognition to these touts and by one stroke of the pen make them members of the Bar? I would respectfully ask the Deputy Minister to consider this.

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not able to understand the hon. Member. Does the hon. Member mean that a man who is a Bar-at-law is not entitled to become a member of the Bar Council in India? Is that his contention?

Shri Subiman Ghose: That is not my contention. My contention is that without passing any law examination shall he become a member of the Bar Council? That is the principle involved in this Bill (*Interruption*). Even a Mukhtiar has to pass some examination. But, here, in this Bill, we find that without passing any examination, either of the English Institute or of the Indian Institute, he becomes a cost accountant. That is what I ask the hon. Deputy Minister to consider.

Then, I come to the formation of the Council, and the Standing Committees and the election of the President and the Vice-President. The *sine qua non* for the office of the President is that he should be a qualified cost and works accountant, not just as the President who deposed without being qualified. He himself admitted that. He represented the Institute and the persons who are responsible for the growing up of this institution have been left out. The result is that we have locked the stable keeping the horse outside. The President must be a qualified cost and works accountant. Otherwise, it will do more harm than good to the Institute.

I will give one example. In 1952, in London there was an International Conference of Accountants. There was another conference in Manila in 1957. If it had been reported correctly, the one man who was elected or selected to represent India at both these conferences was not a qualified cost accountant. The result was that when the chance came to attend the conference, he did not go due to many preoccupations, and India remained unrepresented. The cost accountants

might very well say that he had some sense of diffidence which prevented him from attending the conference. That will be the consequence if a qualified cost and works accountant is not made the President or Vice-President of the Institute.

14 hrs.

If it is accepted that only qualified cost and works accountants shall be members and on the basis of that the President and Vice-President will be elected, nobody can object. Then the cost and works accountants have nothing to grudge. But so far as the number is concerned. I submit that the number should be raised to 16, because, here, the Government only by giving recognition is sending four persons. So far as we understand, the Government will send persons who are not cost and works accountants. So, the Government should make it a point and a principle that out of four persons at least two must be qualified cost and works accountants. Otherwise, there will be some difficulty. That is, there will be some manipulation, because one non-cost and works accountant nominated by the Government may be there. Persons sent by the Government will certainly command much more influence than anybody there. Although in this democratic set-up we say day in and day out that there should not be any representation as such, even if there be representation. I submit that Government should send at least two qualified cost and works accountants. Otherwise, we will do harm to the institution. As the president of the Institute has said, out of courtesy he has been made president. We know that words have different meanings, in different contexts. We understand the meaning of 'invitation'. But if it is an invitation by the King, it is not an invitation but a command. If some big person uses the word 'courtesy' I am afraid it is not courtesy. It will in that context imply that it is either manipulation or compulsion. That should be prevented. If you are to have a growing Institute, genuine, pure and simple and unalloyed, then you must see that a qualified cost and works accountant becomes the president or the vice-president.

Another thing to which I should like to draw the attention of the Government is that there have been several standing committees—examination committee, disciplinary, this and that. By this Bill, it has been made that in each committee the elected president will preside. That will be too much of a burden on the president. Why not a committee member be elected as the chairman of that committee as is done in corporations or in the municipalities. We find the public works committees, finance committees, this and that, in the local bodies. We know that in the public Accounts Committee of Parliament, no Minister is chairman. Some Member of the Committee—a Member of the hon. House—is chairman. Therefore, to lessen the burden on the president, the Government should frame the Bill in such a way that there should be a separate chairman for the standing committee.

Another thing to which I want to draw the attention of the Government is this. I refer to clause 4(1) (i) which says:

> "any person who was an associate or a fellow of the dissolved company (other than an honorary associate or honorary fellow there) immediately before the commencement of this Act, except any such person who is not a permanent resident of India and is not at such commencement practising as a cost accountant in India;"

Towards the end, I have got objection to this clause. This emanates from a sense of inferiority complex. Mohammed Shoaib has gone to Pakistan. If such people remain in our Institute, what is the harm? Such things will add to the stature of our Institute. Take for example Visva Bharati which Rabindranath Tagore started, and to which place students from all corners of the globe

[Shri Subiman Ghose]

come. Many take degree from there. They take sometimes a post-graduate degree and they go away. They are not citizens of India at all They go away. Then, does it mean that their degrees should be snatched away because they are not citizens of India and they are not taking up practice here as teachers, lawyers or medical men or anything of that sort? I think this disability should be removed. If we are to give an international status to our Institute, this disability should not remain there. It somewhat smacks of parochialism or we suffer from an inferiority complex.

My suggestion is this. So far as the cost and works accountants are concerned, the question is, who will be the cost and works accountants? I do not want that those who are members of the Institute up till now should be thrown out. In the Bill, it has been mentioned as members of the dissolved company. I say that those who have passed examinations of our Institute will be members. Those persons who will be recognised by the Council after passing some examinations and who will qualify themselves as cost and works accountants will be cost and works accountants and nobody else. Any experience gathered by means in the profession will not automatically entitle them for recognition. That should not be done.

Then again, I do not know why the Government have felt some diffidence regarding the general meetings of the cost and works accountants. If you take all the institutions, medical, legal or educational, you will find that the lawyers, doctors and teachers meet annually and they discuss matters. That is much to the advantage of the profession to which they belong. Here, I do not know why general meetings have been prohibited.

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not heard of the advocates having annual general meetings in this country.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Because he is not an advocate he does not know it. I know.

Shri Satish Chandra: I would like to know whether that is so.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I know the advocates and lawyers in India meet annually and discuss things. There is an attempt to create an all India Bar. If that is not known to the hon. Deputy Minister—

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): The hon. Deputy Minister can read the rules of the Bar Councils Act.

Shri Satish Chandra: They may have their conferences annually. But I do not know whether there are general body meetings of the Bar in any State.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Again perhaps the hon. Deputy Minister is making a mistake. I know that lawyers meet annually. The West Bengal lawyers meet annually.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a distinction. He means the general meeting of lawyers.

Shri Satish Chandra: Of the Bar Association of a State?

Shri Subiman Ghose: My submission is this. An all-India Bar has not yet been created. But regional-wise, West Bengal. Madras or Bombay lawyers meet annually, just as an all-India could do. Lawyers in each State meet annually. The medical profession also has annual meetings. The teachers meet annually. So, why not such a thing be allowed in the case of this profession. Why is Government afraid of the meeting of the cost and works accountants annually? The cost and works accountants will talk of improvement of the Institute; they will talk of the growth of the Institute. Certainly they will not talk anything against the Government or about the atmospheric conditions in Kamaskatka or Honolulu and then disperse. They will not do it. They will take note of the growth of the Institute and talk about it and think out as to how they could take a step forward every year. I do not know why this right should

be denied to them and why they should be deprived of this. I submit that Government should give serious consideration to this aspect. As I have already stated, it is the production of a child or the birth of a child—deformed and maimed. We found that in the framing of this law. The next day they will come with amendments. The Companies Act has been passed, but we find it is being amended with all the paraphernalia of a Joint Committee. From the Joint Committee, it will be again coming to the House. That does not speak well of an institution to which I have the honour to belong. We find the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended. What profit have we derived from it? It is a retrograde step. So, I submit that when Government is giving statutory recognition to this institution, Government must give serious consideration to this, so that after passing this Bill Government might not have to come in the next session with amendments. They should take good care about it. That is my submission.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खडा हुआ हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि आज देश की जरूरत ने हम को मजबूर किया कि यह विधेयक लायें । चाहे सरकारी हिसाब मे देखिये जो आज सरकार खर्चा करती है और जो पहले आडिटिंग का सिस्टम था वह आज के लिए कुछ ठीक नही है । चूकि खर्चा जो पहले सरकार का हुआ करता था वह आम तौर पर तनख्वाह या बढ़होत्री तनख्वाह के मामलात उनके सामने जाते थे या छुट्टी के बारे में कितनी तनख्वाह मिलनी चाहिये, यह सवाल आम तौर पर जाते थे । कुछ थोडा बहुत मकान बनाने का जो खर्चा होता था वह सवाल भी उनके पास जाता था लेकिन वह खर्च का जो हिस्सा होता था वह बहुत कम होता था और ज्यादा तादाद जो खर्चे की थी वह उस खर्चे की थी जो कि तनख्वाह की शक्ल में पड़ता था । इस लिए उसकी आडिटिंग का या चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट्स का काम कोई बहुत मुश्किल नही था ।

आज देश में कोई ४६१ के क़रीब सरकारी कम्पनियां सरकार ने चालू की हैं और इसी तरीक़े से रेल के मुहकमे के ऊपर कोई १४०० करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा हुआ और १६०० करोड़ के क़रीब रियासतों को देश की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्ज दिया है और वह इस लिये दिया गया ताकि देश के अन्दर कुछ तरक्की हो और कुछ काम बने और यह कुदरती बात है कि सरकारी हिसाब किताब रखने का जो ढंग है उसे बदलना चाहिये और बदलने की जरूरत पड़ी है । इसके मुक़ाबले प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे देखा जाय जिनका कि हिसाब किताब आम तौर पर चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट्स करते थे वहा पर भी आज जितनी तेजी से देश के अन्दर तरक्की हो रही है और जो खर्च होता है वह सही तौर पर होता है या नही और काम चलाने का तरीका सही है या नहीं इसके लिए निहायत जरूरी था कि इस किस्म की कोई सस्था, कौस्ट एकाउन्टेंट की कोई सस्था कायम हो और जब देश को कौस्ट एकाउटेंट की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है तो कुदरती बात है कि उस सस्था को चलाने के लिए कुछ नियम भी चाहियें और कुछ कानून भी चाहियें और इसी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह विधेयक आया है ।

मैं यह मान सकता हू कि हो सकता है कि इस में कछ खामिया रह गयी हो लेकिन एक बात सही है कि आज हमारा देश आगे बढ रहा है तो कुदरती बात है कि आज से ५ साल पहले जो हमारे सोचने के तरीके और कायदे कानून थे वे आज ५ साल के बाद पुराने और बोशीदा मालूम देते है और उन में तबदीली करने की आवश्यकता मालूम होती है और इसी कारण सशोधन करने के लिये विधेयक लाये जाते हैं ।

मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने इस बात पर अफ़सोस जाहिर किया कि यहा कानून बदलने के लिए बार बार हमे क्यो आवश्यकता पड़ती है ? मैं ने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि यह तो इस सदन् के जीवन की निशानी है कि सदन् देश के अन्दर बदलते हुए हालात और उनकी जरूरियात की तरफ़ कितना सतर्क है ।

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

यह मानने लेता हू और मुझे इसके मानने में कोई आपत्ति नही है कि यह जो विधेयक अब कानून बनने जा रहा है उस में तबदीली करने के लिये जल्दी या देर में कोई और संशोधन विधेयक लाना ही होगा।

यहा पर वकालत के पेशे की बडी बात की गई है। अब वकालत का ही पेशा ले लीजिये। पहले इस देश के अन्दर मुख्तार होते थे और उन मुख्तारो के जो तरीके और कायदे थे वह बैरिस्टर और वकीलो के नही थे।

कुछ दोस्तो ने आपत्ति की और मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि आम कौंसिल की मीटिंग क्यों न बुलायें? मुझे इस विधेयक में तो कोई ऐसी बात नही दिखाई देती जिस के द्वारा कोई इस में अडचन पडती हो। जिस तरीके से उन्होने वेस्ट बगाल बार एसोसियेशन की मीटिंग की बात की तो उसी किस्म की मीटिंग अगर कौस्ट एकाउटेंन्ट की कोई एसोसियेशन आल इडिया लेविल पर या स्टेट लेविल पर बनाये तो उसकी मीटिंग बुलाने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है और सरकार उस के बीच मे कहा आती है? हा, सरकार के ऊपर एक जिम्मेदारी लानी है कि सरकार यह मीटिंग बुलाये तो वह तो दूसरी चीज है मै समझता हू कि मेरे साथी शायद सरकार के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी डालना चाहते है। मै समझता हू कि इस के लिए सही तौर पर हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से ऐतराज किया कि जब सरकार बे वकीलो की सस्था की सरकारी तौर पर सारे देश की कोई मीटिंग बुलाने की जिम्मेदारी नही ली है तो यह तो फिर एक नई चीज है। एक नई चीज बनने जा रही है और कुदरती बात है कि इस में कुछ खामिया रह गई हो और उन को आगे चल कर हमको दुरुस्त करना होगा।

अब श्री नौशीर भरूचा ने खदसात जाहिर किये है तो वह कोई गैर मामूली बात नहीं है क्योकि वे तो वकील है और वकील कई दफे आप जानते हैं कि ऐसी बातें सोचते हैं और देखते हैं जो कि आमतौर पर वहां होती नही है। उन के दिमाग में जो खदसात होते हैं उनको वह सामने रखते हैं और कई दफे जो वह उन में खतरात देखते हैं तो कई दफे वह सही ही साबित हो जाया करते है। अब मुझे तो इस में कोई ऐसी बात मालूम नहीं दी कि कानून ने कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी लगाई हो कि कोई कौस्ट एकाउंटेंट अगर पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बन जायेगा तो वह अपने आगे एम० पी० नही लिख सकता, ऐसा तो हम कोई कानून बनाने जा नही रहे हैं। कौन जानता है कि उन मे से कोई एम० पी० भी बनेगा या नही? अब इस तरीके से अगर हम सोचने लगें और खदसात को सामने रक्खे तो उस के तो कई तरीके हो सकते हैं। जो भाई दूसरी तरह देखते है। वह ऐसा सोच सकते है कि शायद पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स कौस्ट एकाउटेन्ट बनेंगे दूसरे सोच सकते हैं कि शायद न बने।

अभी कहा गया है कि कौंसिल के प्रधान कहते है कि मैं कौस्ट एकाउटेंसी जानता नही। मै उन से कहता हू कि इस देश के वास्ते स्कीम्स बनाने की सब से बडी जिम्मेदारी प्लानिंग कमीशन के ऊपर है तो अब प्लानिंग कमीशन के प्रधान हमारे देश के प्रधान मत्री महोदय है और बिलकुल टेकनीकली देखा जाय तो हमारे प्रधान मत्री महोदय को उन स्कीम्स् और चीजो को बनाने का क्या प्रेक्टिकल इल्म है? यह तो ठीक है कि वे एक महान व्यक्ति हैं और उन के अन्दर असीम शक्ति और साहस देश को प्रगति पथ पर चलाने का है लेकिन जहा तक टेकनीकल नो हाऊ का सवाल है उसका तो उन्हे इल्म है नही लेकिन तो भी देश की जनता न उन को यह कार्य भार सौंपा है और वह इसको बडी योग्यता से चला रहे है।

इसी तरह इर्रीगेशन एंड पावर के मत्रालय के जो सेक्रेटरी है वह कौन से इंजीनियर हैं? बल्कि देखने में तो यह आया है और रियासतों के तजुर्बों से यह मालूम हुआ है कि

अगर इस तरह के संगठन के काम विशेषज्ञों के हाथ में छोड़ दिये जाते है तो उन में कितनी ही पेचीदगियां और नई नई मुश्किलात उठ खडी होती हैं क्योंकि इन विशेषज्ञों का जो सोचने का तरीका होता है, वह एक खुला हुआ तरीका नही होता उनका दिमाग खुला हुआ नही होता और एक खास ट्रैक की तरफ उनका दिमाग चलता है और उसी पर वे जा सकते है । इस में तो कुछ आपत्ति हो भी सकती है अगर कोई ऐसे भाई प्रधान बनें जो कि बिलायत की असोसियेशन की रेकगनाइज्ड डिग्री लिये हो और वह शायद यह सोचने लग जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान वाली जो असोसियेशन बनी है और जो सर्टिफ़िट्स देती है तो यह सही नही है। या इनकी कीमत कम होनी चाहिए, बिलायत वालो की ज्यादा होनी चाहिये । हमने देखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो डाक्टर है एम० बी० बी० एस० वगैरह, जो कि मैडीकल सरविसेज के डाइरेक्ट नियुक्त होते हैं वे किसी वैद्य को चाहे वह कितना ही अच्छा हो नही मानते और यह नही स्वीकार करते कि वह वैद्य कुछ जानता है। वे यही मानते है कि यह तो विशेषज्ञ हो ही नही सकता । तो यह बात आम तौर पर देखी गई है मेरा यह मशा नहीं है कि उसका यहा प्रधान रहना लाजिमी है, लेकिन मै यह मानता हू कि यह भी कोई जरूरी नही है कि वह कास्ट एकाइउंटेंट ही हो, और कौन सा अच्छा काम करेगा यह तो तजुर्बा ही बता सकता है ।

मेरे भाई ने कहा कि वह पाकिस्तान के एक भाई को काउसिल का मेम्बर बनाना चाहते है इसलिये कि हमारी काउसिल की दुनिया मे बडी इज्जत होगी । हो सकता है कि उन को यह बहुत अच्छी बात मालूम देती हो । लेकिन यहां रोजाना यह सवाल किये जाते हैं कि साहब भिलाई बनता है उसके अन्दर विदेशी कितने आदमी टैकनिशियन काम करते है, रूरकेला बनता है उस में कितने विदेशी आदमी काम कर रहे है, भाखरा पर कितने अमरीकन हैं। तो रोजाना इस तरह के सवाल होते है और कोशिश यह होती है कि विदेशी आदमी हमारे यहा कम से कम हों । मेरे पूर्व वक्ता शायद यह समझते है कि विदेशियो का ज्यादा तादाद में यहा रहना इज्जत की बात है । यह उनका अपना विचार हो सकता है । लेकिन मेरी समझ में तो उनका यह तर्क नही आया। हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान के जो भाई हैं वह बहुत लायक हों और हमको कोई ऐसी चीज मे मदद दे सकें और सरकार उन को थोडे दिन के लिये नौकर रखना चाहे तो रख ले जैसे कि वह और दूसरे देश वालों को, रूसियो को, अमरीकनों को, विशेषज्ञ के रूप मे रखती है । अगर सरकार इन पाकिस्तान के भाई को विशेषज्ञ के तौर पर कुछ दिनो के लिए रख ले तो उस में कोई आपत्ति की बात नही है । लेकिन एक भाई पाकिस्तान मे रहे और हमारी काउसिल की देखभाल करे यह मुझे सही नही लगता ।

मुझे मालूम नही क्योकि उस का उतना मुझे ज्ञान नही है । मैं ने बिल भी पढ़ा पर मेरी समझ में नही आया कि जो क्वालीफिकेशन, होगी कास्ट एकाउटेंट की वह क्या होगी । मै तो हवाई उडान करता हू और उडान करते हुए सोचता हू कि अगर सिर्फ हिसाब किताब रखने वाली बात है तो चार्टर्ड एकाउटेंट भी रख सकता है कुछ दिन की ट्रेनिंग के बाद । लेकिन असल बात यह है कि कास्ट एकाउटेंट को फैसले करने पडते है । एक मकान का एस्टीमेट आता है, एक स्कीम का एस्टीमेट आता है या बनने के बाद खर्चा उसके सामने पेश होता है, तो वह तै कर सके कि इस के अन्दर यह खामिया है और यह एस्टीमेट गलत है, या इस के अन्दर इस तरह से एकानमी हो सकती है , तभी वह कोई फायदे मन्द चीज साबित हो सकती है, वरना अगर उस के खाते अलाहिदा रखने का ही मशा है, तो यह कोई बड़ी चीज नही है । जो काम उसको करना होगा उस के लिए मै समझता हूं कि उसको सिविल इंजिनियरिंग का कुछ न कुछ ज्ञान होना चाहिए, और कुछ आदमियों को

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

मिकैनिकल इंजिनियरिंग का ज्ञान होना चाहिए क्योंकि देश के अन्दर सारे ढंग की सायंस तरक्की कर रही है। कहीं एटम की तरफ तरक्की हो रही है, कहीं पानी से बिजली बनाने की तरफ तरक्की हो रही है, कहीं समुद्री जहाज की तरक्की हो रही है, कहीं हवाई जहाज की तरक्की हो रही है। उन के प्रोजेक्ट आते हैं पबलिक सेक्टर में, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में। कुछ भाई इम्पोर्ट के लिए पैसा मांगते है, यह जानना जरूरी है कि इस के अन्दर इतना रुपया लगेगा या नहीं। तो जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बैठा है उस को सलाह देने के लिए ऐसे आदमी, ऐसी मशिनरी होनी चाहिए जिस पर कि वह यकीन कर सके।

मैं भरूचा साहब से सहमत हू कुछ हद तक, इस बात में कि हम यह सोचें कि उनकी फीस कितनी हो और फीस कम करने की इजाजत न हो। कई दफा बहुत ज्यादा यह चीज सही नही होती है, कई दफा वह फायदमन्द भी रहती है। अगर सरकार उन के खाते का ठीक तरह से हिसाब देखती है। आप जानते हैं कि ट्रास्पोर्ट की बिजनैस है। मोटर वाले जब पहले अडर बिड करते थे तो न उनकी हालत अच्छी थी और न ट्रास्पोर्ट की हालत अच्छी थी। जब से कम्पनिया बनी हैं और सिलसिले से काम चला है तब से लोगो को भी आराम मिला है और जो लोग कम्पनिया चला रहे है उनकी आमदनी और स्टेटस में इजाफा हुआ है।

तो मै चाहूगा कि इस में कोई तबदीली न करें तो एक बात का खास तौर पर खयाल रखें। वह कि जैसा कि हर राजनीतिक, सामाजिक या आर्थिक सगठन में हो जाता है। इस में बासिज्म न आने दें। कई दफा आदमी किसी न किसी बहाने से नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहता है। इसकी देखभाल अवश्य की जाये।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill generally is to be welcomed, is supposed to be the least controversial as far as the previous speakers are concerned and I also agree with that because of the very fact that the Government has brought forward a Bill, at least accepting the principle that the cost accountants should have a corporate body of their own with an independent status which would control them and also put them under its own discipline But certain fundamental principles of these autonomous professional bodies which ought to be taken into consideration before these bodies are formed are either entirely forgotten by the Government or there is, to a certain extent, deliberate doing of certain deeds which might in the distant future act to the detriment not only of the cost accountants but of the country as a whole.

Primarily the cost accountant in an industrially and commercially advanced country occupies one of the most important public posts, more important than that of the doctor or the lawyer, because on the one side the chartered accountants' institution acts as the guardian of the shareholders' money and public money on the other side the cost accountant acts as the further guardian of what is going on both in the public limited companies and in the private limited companies So far in the absence of an autonomous body of the cost accountants, there was a sort of anarchy as far as cost accounting was concerned in the country as a result of which and because of certain amount of lacunane in the Companies Act also, the real state of affairs as far as public limited companies are concerned were unknown both to the shareholders and to the public. The point which I have stressed yesterday, when the Company Law amendment was being discussed, that many public and private limited companies are able to inflate their capital to the detriment of the Exchequer and to the detriment of the shareholder is because of the fact that cost accoun-

tancy, as it ought to be, is not exercising as much amount of control, as far as costing is concerned, regarding the assets of private and public limited companies. There is a provision in the Companies Act that the balance sheet of a company should be certified by a competent chartered accountant. What happens is that the figures shown in the balance-sheet will be sent corrected by the Chartered Accountant. But who makes the figures? The person in charge of valuation as far as public limited companies are concerned is the company executive. He values the material and if he gives a certain amount of value, ten times or twenty times inflated and shows them as the assets of the company, the Chartered Accountant is powerless in that sphere. He will have to certify that according to the valuation made by the company's executive the assets are correct.

But the danger is supreme in that respect, because it does not give a real picture of the assets of the company at that time. The public, especially the contributing shareholders are made to misunderstand; also a certain amount of danger is inherent in it. Because of the absence of such an institute, a recognised autonomous body which controls the conduct and discipline of the cost accountants, there is a lot of trouble, and I am glad that now at least Government have come forward with this Bill. To that extent it is to be welcomed. But when the Bill has been brought what is the real state of affairs of the autonomous body?

We have got many autonomous professional bodies, like the Bar Council in respective States. A misapprehension was raised that in the corresponding body for the lawyers in the country, the Bar Council, there is no provision for the Bar Council to meet in an annual general body. Primarily it is because of that fact that an all-India Bar is still in the offing, even though the Central Legislation, the All India Bar Councils Act is there which is applied to the States and there are elected Bar Councils in the States.

The hon. Minister should know that these Bar Councils are the custodians of the rights and privileges of the lawyers and are elected and only a very small minority of them are nominated and that too not by the Government, but by the Chief Justice of that particular State. Therefore, that body is completely autonomous. And what are the powers of the Bar Council? That body has got absolute power to prescribe qualifications as far as practising lawyers are concerned. As far as their code of conduct is concerned, the Bar Council has absolute authority, particularly in all disciplinary matters. The members of the Bar Council are completely elected with the exception of the nomination by the Chief Justice and that too of a qualified lawyer. That authority can act freely, independently of external influences and of Government and therefore the conduct of the profession can be safeguarded.

The same is the case as far as doctors are concerned. But when we come to the case of cost accountants, the right of nomination to the Institute is retained by Government. If Government can give cogent reasons why there should be this right of nomination we can understand. Even if they want to retain the right of nomination why should a qualification not be prescribed for Government nominees? Is it an attempt to adulterate the otherwise supreme body which controls the entire cost accounting. This has become all the more important in the present state of affairs, because the public sector is growing and when the public corporations are growing the entire finance and capital of the country is going to be invested in the public sector and Government would control almost the majority of shares in all these public corporations. And when valuation of the assets of these public corporations are made cost accountants are appointed and these cost accountants are responsible only to this Institute. Certainly the real state of affairs of the Corporations can be seen if the cost accountants are really independent.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

In this case the Government wants to control and also to throttle to a certain extent the freedom of the cost accountant by adulterating the entire institute; they do not want any independence to be given to that body to control their code of conduct.

I submit that the position that a cost accountant of the future would occupy in the present state of affairs of the country is that of custodian and guarantor of the public property in the corporations. He should be given complete liberty to act in a free way uninfluenced by the Government domination and Government control. The only way in which we can guarantee it is through a completely autonomous institution which has absolute powers either to decide or not to decide a point, or take disciplinary action. Unless we can guarantee that much of freedom to the cost accountant, we cannot expect the cost accountant to act independently unaffected by the lures from his professional work that he is going to get from the public corporations.

A classical instance has been quoted by one of the previous speakers about the Chairman of the present Cost Accountants Institute. I do not wish to make any reference to personalities. But so far the Government's indulgence in the fact that this gentleman has been allowed to continue as the Chairman of the Institute of Cost Accountants and at the same time as the Chairman of the Institute of Chartered Accountants is certainly not good to Government's own conduct. I also understand that this gentleman is a member of the National Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta. The contradiction is very supreme in that respect. because the cost accountant in his profession is influenced only by the Institute. He is supposed to go into the details of the costing done in the balance sheet of each and every member of the Chamber of Commerce. If this gentleman who is the Chairman of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Cost Accountants is a Member of the Chamber of Commerce those people who are to inspect the accounts and certify them cannot be expected to act with freedom expected of them.

Secondly, reference has been made to his qualifications. A very interesting feature is that when the Government was going to introduce this Bill this gentleman presiding over the meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants opposed the formation of a statutory body called the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants. Two or three days later on this gentleman presiding over the meeting of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants welcomed the formation of this body and introduction of this particular piece of legislation. He said in evidence before the Select Committee that he was a bit embarrassed when he was invited to become the Chairman of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, not because he was the Chairman of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, but because he was a bit unqualified in cost accountancy That a man who is not qualified in cost accountancy can become the Chairman of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants is a very ridiculous position as far as this body is concerned.

We expected when the new legislation was brought and it was proposed to constitute a statutory body, that sufficient safeguards would be provided to see that only a qualified cost accountant would become the Chairman of this allIndia body.

There were two international conferences. This gentleman wrote to the organisations of these Conferences that he would be representing India; as representative of the Indian Cost and Works Accountants, his photograph appeared in the Souvenir of the Conference as the only and sole delegate from India. And when the time came for this gentleman to leave because of some reasons that he was not a qualified cost accountant, he did not attend and India went unrepresented at this international conference. I congratulate that gentleman for not going. It is far better that he did not

go to an international conference and say as the Chairman of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India that he was an unqualified cost accountant.

There is another fact which this House should note at this juncture Not only does Government want such people to dominate these automomous institutes, but in the face of the admission that this gentleman is an unqualified cost and works accountant, he is the auditor for a series of public sector concerns, like the Hindustan Steel, the Life Insurance Corporation and the recently acquired Jessops And now, Sir, when an autonomous body whose members should be the guardians of costing in these public limited concerns is controlled by a Chairman, who is unqualified and the very same Chairman is lured into public corporations, what is the amount of freedom we can expect of cost accountants who cost the Hindustan Steel and who verify the stock of Hindustan Steel and its machinery? It has been a deprecable state of affairs It was because there was no statutory body When we have decided today that there should be a statutory body, the profession of the Cost Accountant should be respected, his independence and status should be guaranteed Why not we give this guarantee that a qualified man should control the Institute and preside over the functions of the Institute in order to give respect to the Institute, and that that man should not have the liberty to go to the government concerns, so that he will not act in two capacities?

In this connection I would like to refer to one remark made by my hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha Shri Bharucha as a lawyer is well aware that both canvassing, competition and underselling are debarred under the Indian Legal Practitioners Act It when another lawyer is offered a not accept a brief for a lesser amount when another lawyer is offered a bigger amount for taking that brief? Normally there is no danger, but as far as the profession is concerned there is one danger If cost accountants who are supposed to give a correct valuation of the machinery and assets of a particular company compete to get appointment as cost accountants of these companies, and if one begins to undersell and compete with the other and go and beg for the favours of that particular company, automatically the instinct and freedom of that cost accountant will be surrendered for the benefits that he would get from the company That should not be the position for those who have to safeguard public moral, public property and public money I *am entirely opposed to the provisions* placed before the House by Shri Naushir Bharucha that competition should be allowed If competition is allowed the danger that I have submitted will be there In order to safeguard the integrity and freedom of the profession, in order that the future cost accountant shall be the real guardian of the public properties, certainly that man should not be allowed to compete and in any way to beg for favours from any public or private limited company Therefore, it is right that competition should be debarred so far as the code of conduct is concerned

One more point and I will finish, and that is about Government control over this Institute Even at this stage I make an earnest appeal to the hon Minister to consider whether it is necessary in this state of affairs that Government should retain so much of control over this Institute If there is any lacuna or drawback as far as the lawyers' profession is concerned—I am not for a moment saying so, but I am mentioning it because the Minister points out that it is so with regard to the lawyers' profession—if there is anything wrong there, let the Government of India come forward with an amendment or a fresh statute and make matters all right But it is no excuse to point out that as far as some other professional body is concerned this is the practice and therefore this is incorporated here We are in the beginning There are certain pieces

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

of legislation which require correction, which require amendment, and in certain other spheres we are coming with fresh legislation Under the circumstances it will not be proper for him to say that in the profession of lawyers there are so many drawbacks and we are repeating them here and therefore that is proper I make an earnest appeal once again to him to reconsider at this stage that Government should retain only the least amount of right of interference as far as this Institute is concerned, because there cannot be any conceivable, cogent argument on behalf of Government to say that "we will have to retain the right of controlling these Institutes" If in the statute today the Government retain this right to control the working of this Institute, the very purpose of this right will be defeated, because, if you give room to a particular gentleman or a body to act in a wrong way, certainly that room will be utilised, because the tendency will be always to do both right and wrong

It is for the hon Minister to reconsider the position and also to accept some of the amendments tabled as far as this particular provision is concerned and to see that this Institute will be really free and the members' integrity will be completely safeguarded I am closing my few remarks on this point

I also like to make an earnest appeal to the members of this profession This House is passing the Bill no doubt with all restrictions, with all the rights of the Government to interfere, with all the rights of the Government to impose a Chairman who is an unqualified person The cost accountant is given a new status when this legislation becomes law after a few days When this Bill is passed through Parliament I wish to appeal to the members of this profession to realise the very great responsibilities which both this Parliament and the people of this country are bestowing upon them Today, apart from the profession of lawyers or any other profession in India, in order to achieve the economic way that we are thinking of, in order to safeguard public finances and public undertakings, and also the entire industrial sector of our country, these gentlemen are our guardians, are the guardians of public property If by the constitution of this Institute and by giving a particular status of the highest importance in the country to these gentlemen they become aware of their own responsibilities to the public, certainly, they can occupy one of the greatest positions in the country I hope that, not as in the past when unguarded by any coercive forces behind any rules of discipline statutorily formed, they will open a new chapter of the Institute itself and also the members of the profession, and that they will certainly pave the way for an amendment of this Act and prove to the public and this Parliament that it is time that they should be given complete independence, completely uncontrolled by the Government, and that they would justify all that we have said in this House about their status in the future making of our country

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj) In Chapter VIII of this Bill there are some provisions about the dissolution of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants registered under the Companies Act, 1956 And in clauses 30 and 31 there is also provision about the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the dissolved company to the Institute

Yesterday, when the Deputy Minister said a few words in his opening remarks, I was expecting that he would say something about the assets, the capital and the liabilities and the debts of this Cost and Works Accountants Institute registered under the Companies Act Because, under clause 31 the whole of the assets and liabilities are to be transferred to the

new institution. And in other provisions it has given power to the Council to borrow amounts on these assets from the scheduled banks and from the Government.

It is also stated in some of the provisions of this Bill that the assets and the funds can be deposited in government securities. Just now there was a question about the finances of this institution and the further amount that is to be given by the Government to this institution, because this institution is going to perform certain duties towards the students and towards its members. If we read some of the evidence that was led before the Joint Committee we find that there was an institution previously which is to be dissolved. It seems from the balance sheet of the Cost and Works Accountants Institute as on 31st December, 1957, that nearly Rs. 2,80,000 is there. And how this amount has been gathered is also given there. The income from the examination fees is nearly Rs. 89,000; the income from membership is Rs. 48,000. There is also one Prize Fund and one Books Fund which is nearly Rs. 20,000 or something like that. Again, there are some buildings at certain places, like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, which are owned by this institution that is to be dissolved and that is now to be formed under this Institute. My submission to the Minister is this. He should at least give some account of the amount that is held by this Institute which has to be dissolved. This is necessary. In clause 15, we see the functions of the Council. First, registration and training of students. Further, there is one duty: that is the carrying out, by financial assistance to persons other than members of the Council or in any other manner, of research in accountancy; the maintenance of libraries and publication of books and periodicals relating to cost accountancy and allied subjects. These will require large amounts. As we are going to have fulfledged autonomous body to function in the case of cost accountancy we will have to see financially how it is to be managed They have not given some clearcut idea. So far as the Bill is concerned, there are some ways and means by which this Institute or Council is going to get money. First of all, there is the entrance fee. Secondly, there is a fee of Rs. 300 for a person who is an associate to be turned into a fellow. There is a fee for Certificate of practice. One strange thing about this is, every year, on the first day of April, he has to make an application to this Council for a Certificate of practice and a fee has to be paid.

It has been stated in clause 15 that this Council has to maintain the dignity and highest standards of professional qualifications of Members of the Institute. At the same time, in clause 5 we find that every year a member has to make an application to get a certificate and he has to pay a fee. Just as there is an auction in public films to sell some commodity or for selling some articles in the trains or somewhere else, persons with high standards have to make an application every year. So far as this Council is concerned, we do not know at this stage where the head office of this Council is going to be situated, whether it is to be in Bombay or Calcutta or Madras. The members staying far away have to make applications. Whether the applications will be disposed of within six or seven days or whether it will take six months, we do not know. It may take six months or more. Within that period ,it is made penal to practise without certificate.

Further, there is a membership fee: That means, at every stage, even though one may be an associate member of a fellow, he has to pay every year four types of fees. There is an examination fee, and a training fee My submission to the Minister is, instead of having so many fees at every stage and at every step, he should make some arrangement, at

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

least from the point of view of the Government, to see that the fee is paid once. That is, there will be the entrance fee; no fee is to be paid further. If some provision is made to that effect, there will not be difficulty for the Members to have these certificates and other things. There is no necessity for this provision for a certificate every year. If they once become members, if their names are registered in the Register, unless and until a name is removed or they themselves resign, they are to be taken under this Bill to be practising Members. That provision must be there

There are two types of members: associate members and Fellows. It seems that experience of five years is required for an associate member to become a fellow member. The experience is to be judged by the Council. That is not sufficient. At least, at this stage when we are having this Bill and when this Bill is going to become an Act, all the members should be termed as fellows. Thereafter, if certain qualifications prescribed by the Council are possessed by a member, then, he automatically should become a fellow. There should not be a further qualification of five years experience. Experience might differ from body to body, person to person and from type of work to type of work. There is no standard for experience. After all, that would be an arbitrary decision of the Council that he has gained experience. It should not be left to the Council to examine the experience of one person. Then, he should pay a fee of Rs. 300 and become a fellow. If he is not a fellow, as an associate member, he has no right of voting. He cannot become a member of the Council. If he cannot become a member of the Council, he has no right of control over the Institute.

The next point is, it seems that the Government wants to make this body autonomous. But, I see that this is neither autonomous nor an independent body; but, it seems to be part and parcel of a department of the Government of India. I am saying this because, first of all, out of the Members of this Council, four will be nominated by the Government We do not know their qualifications; we do not know their standing. We do not know whether those persons will be persons of an independent nature or other sort of persons. It will be the sweet choice of the Government to appoint them. Further, out of the four members, there is just the possibility of one becoming the President and another the Vice-President. At least there should be some restriction that a nominated member of the Government should not become the President or Vice-President In all the three bodies of the Council, the Executive Committee, the Disciplinary Committee and the Examination Committee, the President or Vice-President becomes *ex-officio* member That means, he has a large power in his hands to control the affairs or even destinies of members. There should be at least a restriction that the nominated members should not become the President or Vice-President.

In most important Committee, the Disciplinary Committee, one member is to be elected out of the Council, the other is the President and the third is a person nominated by the Government. Supposing, the President is a Government nominee, naturally, the Government will have a high hand, that is, a majority in this Committee. Not only that. It automatically decreases the independence and autonomy that is given to this Council.

There is clause 35 in which it is stated that all the regulations that are to be carried out by this Council must be with Government sanction. This is a very wide and sweeping power taken by the Government. All the

activities of the Council come under that wide power. It is said in this clause:

> "The Central Government may from time to time issue such directions to the Council as in the opinion of the Central Government are conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of this Act and in the discharge of its functions, the Council shall be bound to carry out any such directions."

15 hrs.

That means that the residuary power is taken by Government. Suppose the council takes some decision by a majority vote, in respect of training, in respect of membership or in respect of the cancellation of the name of a member from the register or in respect of certain basic principles relating to the council or the institution; Government can by one stroke of the pen prevent this institution from carrying out that decision. So, this is a very wide power which is sought to be taken by Government At least this clause should be deleted so that the council and the institution may feel that they have some independence and some autonomy left to them

It is not only this, but when the institution frames certain rules and regulations, even then Government can come into the picture; if there are regulations made by the council in respect of the working, in respect of its relation with the members, in respect of the disciplinary action to be taken against the members, and so on, they have to be made with the sanction of Government. So, even at this stage, Government step in

In view of all these things, I feel that this is not an autonomous body but a department of Government, just having a show of autonomy. If Government want that this body should function very well on regular lines and with prosperity, then they should give some sort of autonomy to it, if not full autonomy. If we look into the Acts under which universities have been formed or other educational institutions have been formed, we find that they have full autonomy The court of the university has full power to control its affairs So also, in this case too, there should be some autonomy given to this council.

My next submission would be this. From the evidence tendered by the institution that is to be dissolved now, it seems that they have a large amount at their disposal. Government should put some restrictions on them. Out of 1,100 students that appeared for the examination, it seems that only 78 could pass. That means, that either they are not going to pass more students, or the standard of training given to the students is so low that they cannot pass the examinations Government should put some restrictions on the Council so far as the future training and education of the students is concerned, so that a high standard will be maintained, and a greater number of students will come out successful and serve the country

Shri Satish Chandra: I have listened with great attention to the speeches delivered by the various hon. Members I have been pleased by the fact that almost every speaker today has supported the object of the Bill, and everybody realises the importance of having a good profession of cost accountants being organised on sound lines All the same, I have been pained by some of the criticisms that have been levelled, not so much against the Bill, but against certain individuals, against certain personalities who have helped to build up the private institution of cost and works accountants in the past, and even against some of the officers, or at least one officer who has done his best to give a push to this idea of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants

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being properly organised and put on a statutory basis.

I do not wish to go much into these personal attacks. Sometimes, when I was listening to the hon. Member opposite, I had a feeling whether it had not something to do with some politics in Calcutta, because the person concerned in the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants also happens to be the sheriff of that city and a distinguished citizen. Many personal things were said against him. I am pained, as I said, because while everybody welcomes the Bill, and everybody speaks highly of the objectives for which this Institute is being created, yet, perhaps not so much based on personal knowledge but on the basis of information supplied to some hon. Members, maybe by some interested persons or by some junior members of the Institute, they come out in the House with personal remarks against those who are not present in the House.

Shri Prabhat Kar also referred to some private letter. He did not disclose who wrote that letter and to whom it was written. He read out a private letter from some party to another party in which he had said something about one of the officers of the Company Law Administration. In the course of his speech, he also mentioned the fact that a party was organised in Calcutta, and a gift was given to that officer. I have personal knowledge of that matter. There is an officer in the Company Law Administration—I might clarify the facts here, because I do not wish to hide them, since they have been mentioned on the floor of the House. The officer went to Calcutta; he was invited to a party, and in that party, a gift, some coffee set or something like that, was presented to him. According to the rules, when he came back to Delhi, he immediately reported the matter in writing to the Secretary of the Department Company Law Administration in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and it was mentioned to the Minister of Commerce and Industry. There are certain rules and regulations according to which these gifts are dealt with. Gifts of trifling value are sometimes allowed to be retained by the officers; if they are costly goods, they are asked to deposit them in the Government *Toshakhana*. These are the ordinary rules. This officer who has completed his fixed tenure in the Department of Company Law Administration, and who may leave this Department if his tenure is not extended by Government for a further period—which is under consideration—was called by some friends for a farewell party, because they knew that he was leaving the Department; and in that farewell function, this small gift was presented to him. I gave this small explanation because the thing has been mentioned in the House, though it has very little to do with the Bill or the amendments to the Bill before the House.

Several hon. Members have said something about the unqualified members being the members of the present Institute and also proposed to be made the member of the institute in the future. I have spoken about this matter in the past, and I wish to repeat it now that the number of these persons who are at present the fellows or associates of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants is only a very small fraction of the total membership of the institute. These are all the persons who pioneered the setting up of this Institution, and have been associated with it for a period of about fifteen years now. When there was no Institute or no organisation for the training of cost and works accountants, some of the senior Chartered Accountants of our country started this company in order to make facilities available to some of the accountants to specialise in the costing work. Those people were either co-opted by the Council or were originally the promoters of this Institute

Their number is about 59 out of a total membership of 400 at present, out of which 24 are Fellows and 35 are Associates. Most of these people are qualified Chartered Accountants. Many of them, a great many of them, have been working as cost accountants also up till now. They have been carrying on practice in costing also along with their work as Chartered Accountants.

Those people are there, but to say that they dominate the Institute at present and will continue to dominate it in future clearly shows that the hon. Members opposite have very little confidence in the ability of the cost and works accountants. The 400 cost accountants elect their governing body, they elect their President and Vice-President. If it is said that these few people who are there, who have set up this Institute, can be so powerful as to completely hypnotise the vast majority of the cost and works accountants who have to elect their Council and their President, that shows a complete lack of confidence in the capacity of the cost and works accountants to look after their own interests and welfare.

Shri Subiman Ghose: What is the present state?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know. It appears the hon. Members are perhaps more enthusiastic about something which the cost and works accountants do not want themselves. Maybe, there might to one or two or three individuals who are aggrieved on certain things and carry tales, but the vast majority of the people of the Institute elect these people by ballot, or in a free manner, and put them in the governing body of the Council, or elect their President.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is not a question of individuals, it is a question of the principle that we have placed. It is not a question of a particular man or group of persons. Is it judicious that we should allow these persons who are not qualified to be there?

Shri Satish Chandra: In my opinion, the persons who have built up this Institute, who first introduced the idea of cost and works accountancy in this country and have laboured for it, and who are the pioneers have certainly a right to continue as members of the Institute. That they are popular, that they are respected by the cost and works accountants and that they are still considered useful by the majority of the members of the Institute is clear from the fact that they are elected year after year as President and Vice-President of that Institute.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Does the hon. Minister say that this Institute will live only so long as the pioneers live?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member may exercise his influence with the electorate not to elect the person who is there as the President instead of trying to debar him through legislation here, because, in fact, he is himself responsible for the setting up of this Institute, for bringing it to its present stage and for convincing the Government of the utility of giving statutory recognition to this Institute.

Shri Subiman Ghose: That is not absolutely correct. I have given the names of the founders. They are cost accountants.

Shri Satish Chandra: The founders or the promotors of the Institute are many, and some continue to be associated with it .

Shri Subiman Ghose: But the cost accountants are the founders.

Shri Satish Chandra: It has been said that the foreign qualified persons should not become eligible for membership of this Institute.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Automatically.

Shri Satish Chandra: In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that this Institute will perform two func-

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tions One will be that of an examining body. It will give training in cost accountancy, conduct examinations and award diplomas. There is another and equally important, if not more important function, that is to regulate the profession, to exercise disciplinary control on the members and to see that the professional standards are maintained in the country

Firstly, there are many Indian students who are undergoing training in foreign countries I do not think that it is the intention of the hon. Members that persons who have qualified in the past in foreign countries when proper facilities did not exist here, or that Indian students who are receiving training in Britain at present—most of them are in Britain—on their return to India should be debarred from practising as cost and works accountants

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, no I have made it quite clear.

Shri Satish Chandra: I understand, I am coming to the next

Some hon Members feel that they may be allowed to practise as cost accountants, but they should not become members of the Institute The effect of such a proposal will be that they will practise as cost accountants without being under the disciplinary control of any organisation If they are not admitted as members of the Institute, the Institute will not be able to exercise any disciplinary control over them in spite of the fact that they will be practising as cost and works accountants

Shri Prabhat Kar: My point is that you can have three types of membership Associate, Fellow, and a group of persons for whom you issue licence for practising The licence issuing authority will be the Council or the Institute, and having issued the licence, it will have full control over the working of those cost accountants They will not automatically become Associates or Fellows, but will be controlled by the Institute That is what we want.

Shri Satish Chandra: I think then the discussion becomes very academic If I understand him correctly, the man who is getting training in U.K., on return to India, can practise as a cost accountant, and he will also be under the disciplinary control of the Institute That means he will be a member of the Institute

Shri Prabhat Kar: Those four words.

Shri Satish Chandra: Those four words are not diplomas or degrees, they only indicate the membership of the Institute, they only indicate that such a person is under the disciplinary control of such and such Institute

Shri Narasimhan: It indicates obligation

Shri Satish Chandra: That is why the Institute has got two functions to perform, and while one function is given undue importance, the other and the major function of the Institute is lost sight of when this argument is put forward

Shri Subiman Ghose: If the persons returning from England get automatic membership of the Institute, everybody will by-pass it

Shri Satish Chandra: The object of training, and of membership of the Institute, is to see that the man is properly qualified, that he has undergone training in the work of cost accounting and is entitled to do that work If a man has received training equivalent to the training given by the Institute here or a higher training in foreign countries and he comes back here, what is the harm if, without taking the Indian Institute training, he becomes a member of the Indian Institute, though as the Institute grows and the training facilities go, probably less and less number will go out of India for training

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is there any reciprocal arrangement?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no reciprocity as far as Indian nationals are concerned If the hon. Member will look into the relevant clause, he will know that there is reciprocity as far as foreign nationals are concerned If, say, a citizen of another country, who is qualified in his own country, comes to India, his case will be governed by reciprocity, and it is provided for in the Bill But if an Indian national has taken his training in a foreign country which is considered *equivalent to our training* here, he will automatically be a member of this Institute

Shri Prabhat Kar: Whereas the training in our Institute will not be recognised by the British Institute

Shri Satish Chandra: It is for them to consider that We are saying this as far as our nationals are concerned If the British Institute does not recognise our training, we will not allow a British citizen to become a member of the Indian Institute I understand reciprocity in that manner That has been provided for in the Bill

Shri Prabhat Kar: If I am trained here in India and go to England, will I be allowed to be a member of the British Institute? I have got the training and associateship of the Institute here Will it be recognised by the British Institute?

Shri Satish Chandra: It will not be, and similarly we are not recognising it

Shri Prabhat Kar: We are

Shri Satish Chandra: We are not

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are giving it to our own citizens

Shri Satish Chandra: Our own citizens, not the British citizens

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the British allow an Indian citizen who gets the training in their Institute? If any Britisher gets training here and then goes there, then that question arises

Shri Satish Chandra: There is complete reciprocity as far as foreign nationals are concerned This arrangement is made for Indian nationals only and reciprocity is provided for in clause 38

> '(1) Where any country, specified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the official Gazette, prevents persons of Indian domicile from becoming members of any institution similar to the Institute established under this Act or from practising the profession of cost accountancy or subjects them to unfair discrimination in that country no subject of any such country shall be entitled to become a member of the Institute or practise the profession of cost accountancy in India
>
> '(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Council may prescribe the conditions, if any subject to which foreign qualifications relating to cost accountancy shall be recognised for the purposes of entry in the Register'

So this reciprocity has been clearly provided for in another clause, and the arrangement for the Indian citizens is being confused with the general question of reciprocity for the citizens of another country in India *vis-a-vis* our citizens in some other countries

Shri Subiman Ghose. May I seek a clarification? An Indian student passing the examination of the British Institute becomes a member of that Institute and also automatically becomes a member of the Indian Institute For that he has not to go to England; he can very well sit for the examination

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here. In that case, there is a chance of bypassing our Institute. Every Indian will appear for the examination of the British Institute and will care very little for the Indian Institute. He has not to go to England.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Examinations are held here in India.

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member knows that there is a provision to the effect that after the passing of this Act no other body will be able to take examinations here. There might be some people who are undergoing training and who may be permitted to complete it during a prescribed period. But, normally, this Institute will be the sole body to take examinations in India in future (*Interruption*). I think there is some confusion still

Shri Narasimhan: There is a proviso in page 3—

> "Provided further that the person passes the examination and completes his training within five years from the commencement of this Act."

Shri Satish Chandra: That is provided for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difference of opinion so far as the position of hon. Members on the Opposition side seems to be this. They want reciprocity so far as recognition of tests is concerned. When the British do not recognise the tests held here, why should we recognise tests held in England? The hon. Minister is providing for reciprocity so far as our citizens are concerned, namely, that when they are Indian citizens and are qualified—they may be here or in England—we will allow them to become members of this Institute, even though England might not recognise qualified men from our Institute. That is the point.

Shri Satish Chandra: I have understood that position and I submitted that the fact is—let us be realists—that no British students come to India for training in cost and works accountancy, while a lot of Indians go to England for training in chartered accountancy and cost and works accountancy. Therefore, we have provided for Indian nationals who have taken their examinations there and who are at present there; when they return, they automatically become members of the Indian Institute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There might be some psychological satisfaction; now when we are free, why should there be a feeling of inferiority that their qualifications are superior to ours? Our men must go there and get qualified there, though they need not come here. Why should that position obtain?

Shri Satish Chandra: That should not be, and I am quite sure, it will not be. When this Institute is established on a sound basis, boys who are going there at present will perhaps not go in future. They had been going there because proper facilities did not exist here.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Another defect is this. The examination of the British Institute takes place in India. The difficulty will be that students will prefer to sit at the British Institute examination in India and the fellowship or associateship and this will automatically enable them to get the associateship of the Indian Institute also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he prefer to sit at the British Institute examination? Is it easier to get through?

Shri Prabhat Kar: He will have two sets of letters attached to his name A.I.C.W.A. and A.C.W.A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is to serve in India, then the qualifications

of the Indian Institute will perhaps be as good, if not better. Whether there are four letters or 8, what does it matter?

Shri Prabhat Kar: But the framers of the Bill dispute it.

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not see any other point in it.

As far as nominations of Government are concerned, there again there appears to be some serious misunderstanding about the correct position. The Bill has provided for 12 elected members and 4 nominated members. It has been said that 4 is too big a number and that Government want to dominate the Governing Body or the Council of the Institute. That is not a correct position. Out of the 4 nominations—I can tell you how we propose to nominate the persons—one person will be a representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. He will be a non-official. He will be a qualified person.

Industry has to work in close collaboration with the Cost and Works Accountants Institute; it is interested in the progress of the Institute and in the proper training of cost and works accountants. So, the Federation is being given a seat. Similarly, another seat may go to another Chamber of Commerce in the country. So, two seats will go to the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry who will be non-officials. Two Federations are represented in the Institute of Chartered Accountants at present. Those two are chartered accountants and they represent the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Similarly, two persons who will be nominated to this Institute will represent the two representative Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Out of the remaining, what we propose to do is to nominate the Chief Cost Accountant of the Ministry of Finance, who is himself a qualified person, to do the job. He looks after cost accounting as and when required by Government in various industries and so on. He is being nominated. There would be one representative of the Department of Company Law Administration, which is directly concerned in this matter, as a representative of the Government. The other three come as experts from various fields. The Chief Cost Accounts Officer, you may say, represents the public sector of the industry just as the two Federation representatives will represent the private sector. One officer of the Company Law Department will be the only link between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Company Law Administration and this Institute. So, the general idea is not to dominate this Institute. It is not correct to say that we are trying to dominate this Institute.

Shri Prabhat Kar has spoken at length about the need to ensure that all the 12 men are elected.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have said about the proportion. I want to know whether you are going to maintain the proportion or not. You say not more than 12. It can be 4 to 8, or 4 to 9, or 4 to 10.

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, it is 4 to 8 or 4 to 10. It may be 1 to 12 or 1 to 10 because the representative of the Department is only 1 and, unfortunately, he cannot be divided.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I agree. But my point is not about the representative of the Department. My point is whether you are going to have the proportion between nomination and election and whether you are going to have it as 1 : 3.

Shri Satish Chandra: Nomination of councillors is a technical phrase. A nominated member is not really nominated. As I said, we ask the Federation to nominate one person and they send one name.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But, it is here.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is here because his name is notified as a nomination. That man is elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce or by some other Chamber of Commerce and he comes in. The notification is issued by Government. It may technically be a nomination; but, in fact, it is not a nomination. There is only one member from the Department who goes there.....

Shri Prabhat Kar: But you say they are nominated.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has explained why he calls them nominated.

Shri Satish Chandra: Because they are not members of the Institute they have to be nominated.

Shri Narasimhan: What Shri Prabhat Kar is saying is this. It is said here that the number will be not more than 12. He is afraid that Government may take advantage of that and may have only 10. Supposing it is 4; then the total will be 8 and the proportion will be half and half. That is the danger which he is saying.....

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is a small point. Whether it is 12 : 4 or 3 : 1, the question is whether that proportion will be maintained or not (*Interruption*).

Shri Satish Chandra: We shall try our best to maintain the same proportion. The difficulty is that the membership of the Institute is small. The total membership is less than 400. It is expected that the Institute will grow in 2, 3 or 4 years. More and more members will come in. It shall be our attempt to have as many members as possible. It has also been provided that the elected members will be elected from different regions. So, all the regions will be represented (*Interruption*). I think it is properly a matter for the governing body to decide. We are making provision that 12 will be elected—not more than 12 will be elected.

The hon. Member is rather zealous for the autonomy of the Institute. After all, these members of the Council will be elected by the members of the Institute. Let the governing body decide. (*Interruption*).

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not say that you will keep off the elections. But I want an assurance that the proportion will be maintained.

Shri Satish Chandra: Election is in the hands of the governing body of the autonomous Institute. After the Bill is passed, we would have no objection from our side if the Institute wants to elect all the people

My hon. friend Shri Narasimhan is very anxious that the autonomy of the Institute should not be infringed in any way except for very special reasons or in real emergencies. I agree with him completely. Government fully agree with that and it is with that object mainly that this Bill has been brought forward before this House. It would not have been necessary if the Government itself was not anxious to confer the status of a full-grown profession capable of managing its own affairs to these cost accountants. It is quite obvious that we do not propose to interfere with the working of the Institute.

Many hon. Members have said that some provision should be made in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, which will be before the Joint Committee now, for obligatory checking of the cost accounts. The number of cost accountants is so small today that it would, perhaps, be difficult to make it obligatory on industries or sets of in-

dustries to do that. It is not just physically possible for about 400 cost accountants to check up the cost accounts of all the industries in the country. It will be examined, and, perhaps, it may be easy to make a start in the case of the public sector companies and also, perhaps, in the protected industries. But the matter requires detailed consideration and we cannot off-hand commit ourselves to anything at present. But the object is good and the Government will try and consider it in due course.

Shri Prabhat Kar: One particular set of industry can be taken; you may even take such of those industries with a turn-over of just more than a few crores of rupees. Thus, you can make a start. There are about 4 000 students who will be coming.

Shri Satish Chandra: But the present number is only 388 including those whom you call unqualified.

Shri Narasimhan: What is requested is that you can take a general power and start applying it on a feasible date.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): He says he will consider it.

Shri Satish Chandra: That is a matter outside the scope of this Bill In any case, the Companies (Amendment) Bill is before the Joint Committee. and this matter may be considered there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything that could be said about that Bill could be said later on.

Shri Satish Chandra: This has been referred to by many Members.

Now, my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha thinks that by the way this Bill is worded, a chartered accountant or a cost accountant will not be able to write the letters M.P. after his name if he is elected as a Member of Parliament. The provision in this Bill is exactly copied from the Chartered Accountants Act. I know there are Members who are chartered accountants and who are Members in both the Houses of Parliament for a long time. There are one or two Members in the other House who are or who have been chartered accountants. So this difficulty has never been experienced. I feel it is only a hypothetical objection.

As regards the finances of the Institute and the Government's liability, I have not to say much. I do not know of any professional Bills or Acts in which all these details are discussed. A Bill for creating an Institute is not a balance-sheet of a particular company. But these things are discussed outside the Bill or the Act. The present Cost and Works Accountants Institute is a limited company and it is a solvent organisation. I can assure the hon. Members that the Institute, have got assets, a building of their own and also cash money which they have collected during the last few years by their own contributions or from realisation as examination fees. When necessary they can always approach for *ad hoc* grants to be given by the Government. That is done in the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and the same will be done here.

I do not wish to say much now except that many Members have very strongly felt about the need for an annual general meeting. At present there are 388 people. The number may increase later on to several thousands and spread over the whole country from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from the east to the west.

Shri Narasimhan: Even outside the country.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not just possible for all these people to gather at one place and have annual general meeting. In fact, it always turns out to be a small gathering of the

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local people at a place where the meeting is held. There have been instances where such an annual meeting was provided in old companies. There have been instances when 20 people gather in Calcutta and pass resolutions. My friend Shri Prabhat Kar also referred to it today as if that was the opinion of the general body. When a matter was referred to by a referrendum to all the members, it turned out to be an exactly opposite thing to what had been said by these 20 people sitting together in a room in the city of Calcutta. The general meeting is not a practical proposition in a matter like this. If this Institute is responsible for the discipline and good conduct and good behaviour and professional ethics and standards of a profession, it should be left to the Council of the Institute to manage these affairs. Otherwise, it will defeat the object for which the Institute has been created.

Shri Subiman Ghose: It might be held in different parts of India, like the Congress, every year.

Shri Satish Chandra: It could be held if the members collect at one place, but it is just not possible.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Why not?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the members are paid allowances, it will become too expensive a business. Otherwise, the experience has been that 15 to 20 people collect. It has been shown. The experience is there. 20 people collect and pass some resolutions in the name of the entire profession which is spread all over the country.

Sir, I have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of cost and works accountants, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (*Definitions and interpretation*)

Shri Subiman Ghose: I beg to move:

Page 1, for lines 13 and 14, *substitute*—

'(b) "cost accountant" means a person who is a member of the dissolved company or a person as contemplated in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or a person who is a member of any other Institute of Cost and Works Accountants recognised by the Council;'.

I do not want to inflict a speech now. I want to know from the hon. Minister why there should be an objection to having such an amendment. Let this definition be so clarified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. The hon. Minister.

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member has proposed another amendment—amendment No. 10 which refers to the deletion of sub-clauses (iii) to (v) of clause 4(1). The effect of that amendment is to make the members of a foreign institute of cost accountants recognised by the Institute and make them eligible for the designation "cost accountant" but not for the membership of the Institute. The council of the Institute will have no disciplinary jurisdiction over such cost accountants unless they are members of the Institute. The amendment is connected with the other amendment—amendment No. 10. For the reasons stated by me, I am sorry this amendment cannot be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Prabhat kar has an amendment.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is the same thing as Shri Subiman Ghose's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should I put the amendment to the vote?

Shri Subiman Ghose: Let it be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, for lines 13 and 14, *substitute*—

'(b) "cost accountant" means a person who is a member of the dissolved company or a person as contemplated in clause (ii) of sub-section (1), of section 4 or a person who is a member of any other Institute of Cost and Works Accountants recognised by the Council;'.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(*Entry of names in the Register*)

Shri Subiman Ghose: I beg to move:

"Page 3, lines 11 to 13, *omit*—

"except any such person who is not a permanent resident of India and is not at such commencement practising as a cost accountant in India".

I have given the example of Visva Bharati. If this disparity stands, it will never rise to the international stature. That is my objection. I request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

Shri Prabhat Kar: While supporting this amendment, I would like the hon. Minister to consider one point. Today in India we are providing some technical education to many students coming from outside, say, South East Asia or other under-developed countries. There is a possibility that many of the students who will come over here to India may want to study cost accounting in this Institute. After getting instruction and after completing their studies and passing the examination they go back to their own country and they can, with the associateship of this Institute, practise in their countries. So, to debar them simply because they will not be here in India is to debar them from becoming members here especially when they passed the examinations here. I think we should consider this aspect situated as we are in India today. We should give scope to those students who come from outside, who appear at the examinations and who pass them and go back to their own country. That will be a service which we will be doing to the various countries which are proud of our country, India, and of whom we can also be proud.

That is why I support the amendment.

Shri Satish Chandra: The effect of the amendment is that persons who are not permanently residing in India and who are not practising as cost accountants in India will become eligible for membership of the Institute. I do not accept the amendment. It is not necessary to make a provision for those who are neither living in India nor practising in India; I do not see why they should be allowed to become members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who come here for training, get their training and pass the examination. Then they go away to their country. Why debar them from continuing as members?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I explained earlier, the major function of the Institute is to exercise disciplinary control over its members. When these persons are not residing in this country, they cannot be under the control

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of the Institute and it is no use keeping them as members of the Institute. They wil have the diploma of the Institute, but they will not members.

Shri Subiman Ghose: An Indian member of the English Bar can practise in India. If he goes back to England, he can also practise there. His name is not removed, because he comes away from England. What is the harm?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Cost Accountants of the British Institute are practising here; they are not debarred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quite a good argument, but the hon. Deputy Minister is not prepared to agree.

The question is:

"Page 3, lines 11 to 13, *omit*—

"except any such person who is not a permanent resident of India and is not at such commencement practising as a cost accountant in India"."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9.—(*Constitution of the Council of the Institute*)

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am prepared even to withdraw my amendment provided the hon. Minister gives an assurance that the proportion 3 : 1 will be maintained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has given already and the hon. Member was satisfied when he spoke. Why should he want it again?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): He is not moving his amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understood like that, that the words of the hon. Deputy Minister satisfied the hon. Member. They have the same value as they had previously.

The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member moving his amendment for a new clause 17A?

Shri Subiman Ghose: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 18 to 39 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 18 to 39 were added to the Bill.

First Schedule, Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Satish Chandra: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.55 hrs.

CENSUS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple and non-contentious Bill. In 1948, the present operative Act, *viz.*, the Census Act was passed. Formerly during the British administration, the Census Act was applicable to Jammu and Kashmir State as in other parts of India. But in 1951, on account of certain difficulties, it could not be had in Jammu and Kashmir. As you are aware, the Constitution makes certain provisions so far as the applicability to the State of Jammu and Kashmir State is concerned, because the powers have been reserved.

15·56 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

In 1954, an order was passed by the President in concurrence with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, under which the powers of the Central Government were extended to Jammu and Kashmir in a number of cases. But so far as the question of census which is covered by item 69 of the Union List is concerned, inasmuch as there was no urgency, that matter remained as such in the sense that though census is in the Union List, still it would not automatically apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As you are aware, the census of 1961 is going to be held and preliminary preparations have to be made.

In concurrence with the Jammu and Kashmir Government, inasmuch as in that State conditions are now normal and inasmuch as it would be advisable to have a general census, which has a great value so far as the country's interests are concerned, because we know a number of facts and a wealth of statistical information is collected, which has a great bearing upon the economic development and other considerations of the area concerned, therefore, during this year, again a President's order was issued in concurrence with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, according to which it has now been made possible that item 69 in the Union List would be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. It is for this purpose that the present Bill has been brought forward to amend the Act of 1948.

This is a very simple Bill. All that is sought to be done is that the words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" occurring in sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Census Act of 1948 should be omitted. This amendment will have the effect of bringing the State of Jammu and Kashmir in this respect on a par with the other States in India, so that when the census operations are held in 1961, it would be possible to have them in the State of Jammu and Kashmir also. This is the operative portion.

There is another provision dealing with the offences committed in the course of census operations. All these have been provided for so far as India is concerned in the Indian Penal Code and the procedural provisions in the Indian Evidence Act. These Acts by themselvs are not yet in operation in the States of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, in clause 3, a provision has been made that:

> "Any refrence in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State."

This provision is necessary, because things have to be provided for in a proper manner.

An hon. Member has brought forward an amendment stating that all

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the rules that are made under the provisions of this Act shall be placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament. So far as this matter is concerned, may I point out that no rules were made under the Act of 1948 for the simple reason under the Census Act of 1948 only provision is made administratively for carrying on the operations of census in the various parts of India. Therefore, inasmuch as no rules were framed under the Act of 1948, no question arises of having any rules framed as is in the view of this amendment. Therefore that question is not relevant so far as the present Bill is concerned.

16 hrs.

Therefore I submit that this Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री बजराज सिंह (फिरोज़ाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं । देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद वाली कहावत इस बिल के ऊपर चरितार्थ होती है । न सिर्फ़ सेंसस के संबंध में बल्कि कुछ और भी प्रश्न है जिन के कि सम्बन्ध में इस सदन् को कुछ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ।

सन् १९६१ में जो सेंसस होने जा रहा है उसके बारे में हम क़ानून बनायें, यह एक अच्छी बात है । यह हमारी उस परम्परा को पूरा करने वाली बात है और जो कि हिन्दुस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के एक हिस्से काश्मीर के हमारे सम्बन्धों को एक करने की एक कड़ी जो बनती है उसको पूरा करने वाली बात है ।

इसी सदन् ने पिछले वर्ष आल इंडिया ऐक्सेस का क़ानून काश्मीर पर लागू कर के एक स्वागत योग्य कार्य किया था और दूसरा स्वागत योग्य कार्य यह किये जाने को है लेकिन मैं इस वक्त ज़रा इस सदन् का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कुछ और दूसरे कार्यों की तरफ जो कि काश्मीर के संबंध में इस सदन् को करने चाहियें । खास तौर से एलेक्शन कमिशन का अधिकार-क्षेत्र और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार-क्षेत्र काश्मीर पर भी लागू हो, यह बात काश्मीर की जनता बहुत दिन से कहती रही है और काश्मीर पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और एलेक्शन कमिशन का अधिकार क्षेत्र न रहने से कुछ इस तरह की बातें होती हैं और कुछ ऐसी अप्रिय घटनाएं होती हैं जिन को कि नहीं होना चाहिये ।

अभी काश्मीर में कुछ ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई जिन के बारे में वहां के नेता श्री सादिक ने हमारे यहां कुछ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान को तार भेज कर इस बात की शिकायत की कि वहां कि असेम्बली के एक मेम्बर साहब कहीं मीटिंग करने जा रहे थे तो उन्हें मीटिंग न करने दी जाय इसलिये उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उन पर डकैती का मुकद्दमा लगाया गया । अब क्या उस की स्थिति है मैं इस के बारे में इस अवसर पर जाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन इतना ज़रूर है कि यदि काश्मीर पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार क्षेत्र लागू हो जाय तो वहां की जनता को यह विश्वास प्राप्त हो सकता है कि अगर वहां पर कोई गड़बड़ी होती है, कोई गैर-कानूनी बात होती है तो वहां के नागरिक भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आकर अपनी बात कह सकते हैं और फ़रियाद रख सकते हैं । एक बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति काश्मीर हाई कोर्ट की भी है । काश्मीर हाईकोर्ट के जजेज वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रहते हैं जब कि भारतवर्ष के किसी भी प्रदेश के हाईकोर्ट के जजेज वहां की राज्य सरकार के मातहत नहीं होते हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त जम्मू व काश्मीर हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को उतना वेतन नहीं मिलता है जितना कि इंस्पैक्टर जनरल आफ़ पुलिस को मिलता है जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि पुलिस का महत्व कुछ अधिक माना जाता है, मिलिस्टरों का कुछ अधिक माना जाता है । और हाई कोर्ट के जो जजेज हैं उनका उतना महत्व नहीं माना जाता । इसलिए

यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि वहां की जनता के दिल व दिमाग में यह भावना पैदा करने के लिए कि उन्हें भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने का उसी तरह अधिकार प्राप्त है जैसे कि भारतवर्ष के किसी अन्य प्रदेश के नागरिक को प्राप्त है, यह आवश्यक है कि यह सदन् आवश्यक कदम उठाये ताकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार क्षेत्र काश्मीर पर लागू हो।

इसी तरह से जब वहा पर चुनाव होते है तो अक्सर इस तरह की शिकायतें सुनने को मिलती है कि चुनावो में निष्पक्षता नही बर्ती गई और इस का कारण यह है कि वहा के चुनाव वहा की सरकार द्वारा कराये जाते है और इस नाते यह हो सकता है कि जो वक्त की सरकार हो वह अपनी पार्टी के प्रति कोई पक्षपात व्यवहार करे और इस लिये यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि ए लेक्शन कमिशन जिस तरह से भारतवर्ष के अन्य प्रान्तो में चुनाव कराता है और उन पर कट्रोल रखता है उसी तरह से वह काश्मीर में भी कराये। असल में हमें इस बिल को पास करते वक्त इस भावना को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि हम काश्मीर के प्रश्न को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य राज्यो के प्रश्न से भिन्न स्तर पर रख कर नही हल कर सकते। हमें इस में और अधिक देर नही लगानी चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी इस बात के लिए उचित कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि काश्मीर भी अन्य भारतवर्ष के प्रदेशो की भाति इस देश का एक अग और प्रदेश बन जाय और उस में और अन्य प्रदेशो में कोई फर्क न रहे।

मैं इस तरह की कोई बात नही कहना चाहता कि यह सदन् अपनी राय काश्मीर पर थोप दे। जब काश्मीर की जनता ने अपनी विधान निर्मात्री परिषद् द्वारा यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का एक अग है और आज हमारे आजाद होने के बाद जो वहा के महाराजा थे उन्होने भी कुछ इस तरह की बात कही है तो फिर आज कोई वजह नही रह जाती है कि हम काश्मीर को भारतवर्ष के अन्य राज्यो के समान राज्य न मानें और उसको पूर्णरूप से भारत का अंग मानें। काश्मीर को इस तरह का अग न मानने की वजह से बहुत कुछ कठिनाइया पैदा होती है। काश्मीर के प्रश्न ने न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में एक खाई पैदा की बल्कि दुनिया में एक बहुत बडा बवडर पैदा कर दिया है और उस प्रश्न को लेकर दुनिया की बडी ताकतें नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाने की बात करती है। इसलिए यह चीज जितनी जल्दी हम कर देंगे उतना ही हमारे लिए भला होगा और न केवल हमारे लिए भला होगा बल्कि पाकिस्तान की जनता के लिए भी भला होगा और दुनिया की उन ताकतो को भी इस से नाजायज फायदा उठाने का मौका नही मिलेगा जो कि आज विभिन्न गुटो में रह कर अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए काश्मीर के प्रश्न को उछालती रहती हैं।

सन् १९६१ में यह जो सेंसस् होने जा रहा है तो हमे यह देखना होगा कि हमें उस क्षेत्र के बारे में क्या करना होगा जो कि आक्युपाइड काश्मीर कहलाता है, जो कि पूर्णरूप से काश्मीर का एक अग है लेकिन जो कि आज अभी हमारे कब्जे में नही है और जिस अपने अग को हम कभी किसी सूरत में नही छोड सकते। इस लिए मैं तो चाहूगा कि सेंसस् होने के बीच के काल में कुछ ऐसी आवश्यक और उचित कार्यवाही कर ली जाय जिस में कि काश्मीर का वह अविछिन्न अग जिस पर कि आज पाकिस्तानियो का कब्जा है और जो कि आक्युपाइड काश्मीर कहलाता है, उस मे भी सेंसस् की कार्यवाही की जा सके और वहा पर भी मतगणना की जा सके और यह तभी हो सकेगा जब कि हम कोई इस तरह का कदम उठाते है जिस से कि वह क्षेत्र जिसको आक्युपाइड काश्मीर कहा जाता है, वह क्षेत्र भी हमारे अपने साथ आ जाय। मुझे लगता है कि अभी तक सरकार की तरफ़ से कोई ऐसे सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे है, ऐसी कोई सक्रिय

[श्री इजराज सिंह]

कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है जिस से कि ऐसा संभव हो सके। इस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जम्मू व काश्मीर प्रदेश पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और एलेक्शन कमीशन का अधिकार क्षेत्र लागू हो रेलें बनें और अन्य यातायात के साधन वहां पर सुलभ किये जांय जिनकी कि चर्चा जम्मू काश्मीर प्रदेश से आये हुए माननीय सदस्य यहां पर प्रायः किया करते है। यह बहुत आवश्यक चीजें हैं। हमें इस तरह की कार्यवाही करनी चाहियें जिस से कि दुनिया की निगाह काश्मीर भारत का एक अविभाज्य अंग दिखाई दे और काश्मीर व भारत के अन्य प्रान्तों में कोई किसी किस्म का फ़र्क न रह जाय।

आज जो बिल सदन के सम्मुख है मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बिल को लाकर एक अच्छा काम कर रही है, इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये और स्वागत किया भी जा रहा है लेकिन जैसे मैंने बतलाया यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट व एलेक्शन कमिशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र को वहां पर लागू करने की बातें भी आवश्यक चीजें हैं और जिनको कि बहुत ही जल्द लागू करने की जरूरत है।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि काश्मीर में जिस [illegible] पार्टी की सरकार सत्तारूढ़ है उसने भी यह प्रस्ताव पास किया हुआ है कि वहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार क्षेत्र लागू किया जाय। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसको अमल में लाने में शीघ्रता क्यों नहीं बर्ती जा रही है? ऐसा होने से आज उन लोगों को जो कि सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी से भिन्न विचार रखते हैं और राजनैतिक मतभेद रखते हैं और जिन्हें इस बात की शिकायत रहती है कि वहां का सत्तारूढ़ दल उनके प्रति वैमनस्य और दुश्मनी का भाव रखता है और चूंकि हाईकोर्ट जजेज वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मातहत होते हैं इसलिये उन्हें उचित न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है, काश्मीर में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार क्षेत्र बढ़ा देने से उनकी यह शिकायत दूर हो जायेगी और जैसी कि उनकी मांग है उनको अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिट दाखिल करने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो जायेगा।

मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और इलेक्शन कमिशन के अधिकार क्षेत्र को लागू करने के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी विचार किया जाय और उस दिशा में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाये

काश्मीर के लिये यह जो सेंसस का कदम उठाया गया है उसका स्वागत है लेकिन एक दुर्भाग्य है कि काश्मीर का एक हिस्सा जो हमारे कब्जे में नहीं है उसका सेंसस किस तरह से होगा। उसके बारे में कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न उठ सकते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हों चाहे राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हों अन्ततः उनके लिये जिम्मेदार तो हमारी सरकार ही है। जिस तरह से भी हो, सरकार को ऐसी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये कि आकुपाइड काश्मीर के क्षेत्र में सेंसस हो सके। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्रवाई की जाये।

श्री ह० ज० बलदी (कानपुर): चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। अगर आगे चल कर काश्मीर वालों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट और इलेक्शन कमिशन वहां लागू होने का फायदा भी मिला तो मैं समझूंगा कि इस सेंसस से उनको फायदा हुआ। काश्मीर का सवाल एक टेढ़ा सवाल हो गया है। बचपन में जब हम चूइंगगम खाते थे तो पहले तो वह मीठा लगता था लेकिन बाद में खत्म नहीं होता था। काश्मीर का सवाल भी हमारे देश के लिये कुछ इसी तरह का सवाल हो गया है। पहले तो वह मीठा मालूम हुआ लेकिन अब वह फेंका नहीं जाता। सवाल यह है कि किस तरह से काश्मीर के

भाइयों को उन जम्हूरी उसूलों का फायदा दिलाने की कोशिश की जाये जो कि हमारी सरकार की बुनियाद हैं ।

एक नई चीज हम लोग अक्सर देखते हैं कि काश्मीर के तरह तरह के नक्शे बनाये जाते हैं । अभी दो एक दिन पहले मेरे माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रभात झा जी ने कहा कि एक अंग्रेज बैंक नेशनल [illegible] ने, हिन्दुस्तान का एक नक्शा छापा है जिसमें काश्मीर को दूसरे रंग में दिखाया गया है जिससे यह मालूम होता है कि वह कोई अलाहिदा देश है । तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक काश्मीर को वे सारे प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार नहीं दे देंगे जो कि उनको मिलने चाहियें तब तक साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां उसको एक जंगी अखाड़ा बना कर नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करती रहेंगी । इसलिये मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन यह है कि जो सेंसस आप वहां करेंगे यह तो ठीक है ही, लेकिन इसके साथ ही वहां के लोगों को दूसरी सहूलियतें मिलने में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि वहां की नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने अभी तक कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है जिसमें काश्मीर में इलेक्शन कमिशन और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार लागू करने की मांग की गयी है । लेकिन यहां जवाब में बतलाया गया कि यह चीज वहां की सरकार की तरफ से इस सरकार के पास आनी चाहिये, उसके बाद यह सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब वह समय नहीं आ गया है कि इन चीजों पर संजीदगी के साथ विचार किया जाये और इस दिशा में कदम उठाया जाये ताकि साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां वहां नाजायज फायदा न उठा सकें । आज काश्मीर का सवाल हमारे देश की इज्जत का सवाल बना हुआ है, लोगों ने उसे इज्जत का सवाल बनाया है । उसके लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हुये भी कभी लोगों ने रुपये देने में गुरेज नहीं किया, कभी कोताही नहीं की और काश्मीरियों की इज्जत को अपनी इज्जत समझ कर हमेशा लोगों ने जो कुछ भी कुरबानी काश्मीर को रखने के लिये जरूरी हुई की । तो मैं आप लोगों के सामने यही रखना चाहता हूं कि हमको काश्मीर में जो प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों की और चीजें हैं उनको भी धीरे धीरे लागू करना चाहिये । अगर हम यकलख्त ऐसा न कर सके तो हमको जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ताकि वहां के लोगों को सारी प्रजातांत्रिक सहूलियतें मिल सकें । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय काश्मीरियों के मसले को संजीदगी के साथ सोचें ।

अभी कुछ दिन हुये एक रिपोर्ट आई है कि पाकिस्तान काश्मीर के कुछ गावों को पानी नहीं दे रहा है और गांव वाले परेशान हैं आप देखें कि हम तो पाकिस्तान को बराबर पानी दे रहे हैं क्योंकि हम सोचते हैं कि वह भी हमारे देश का एक टुकड़ा रहा है, वहां भी हमारे ही भाई रहते हैं । गोकि अंग्रेज ने हमको चूस कर सफेद कर दिया, और हमको उनसे अलग कर दिया, फिर भी हम उनसे भाईचारा मानते हैं । लेकिन फिर हम देखते हैं कि हमारे काश्मीरी भाइयों को उधर से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह रिपोर्ट कहां तक सही है हम आशा करते हैं कि उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखेंगे ।

काश्मीर के लोग चाहते हैं कि वह भी प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों पर चलें । इस दिशा में यह मर्दुमशुमारी करने का पहला कदम है । इसके बाद उनको दूसरे हकूक भी देने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर आज काश्मीर के सवाल को सोचें । पहले छोटी छोटी चीजों को वहां लागू करे पर बाद में दूसरी चीजों को भी लागू करने के लिये कदम उठाये ।

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

आज जो यह बिल लाया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और मैं फिर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम काश्मीरियों के सवाल को इस तरह से सोचें कि काश्मीरियों की इज्जत हमारी इज्जत है और वह हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है। चाहे साम्राज्यवादी उसको किसी भी निगाह से देखें लेकिन काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का रहा है और रहेगा और वहां की जनता को वे सारी जम्हूरी सहूलियतें मिलेंगी जो कि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को प्राप्त हैं। अगर इस सिलसिले में उसको कोई नुकसान होगा तो उसको भी वह उठायेगा क्योंकि वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक जुज है। हिन्दुस्तान से अलग नही है।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (चन्दौली) श्रीमन्, सेंसस ऐक्ट को काश्मीर में लागू करने के सिलसिले में यह संशोधन विधेयक इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जहा तक काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का एक अभिन्न अंग समझ कर उस पर हिन्दुस्तान के केन्द्रीय कानूनो को लागू करने का सवाल है, उसमें इस सदन का हर एक सेक्शन उसका स्वागत करेगा।

इसी के साथ साथ, जैसा कि अभी दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, मै इस अवसर पर यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है। अब इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दो रायें नही रह गयी है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय कानूनो को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र जम्मू और काश्मीर में लागू किया जाना चाहिये। इस अवसर पर जब कि हम यह सेंसस अमेंडमेंट बिल सन् १९५९ वहां लागू करना चाहते है, हम यह महसूस करते है कि अभी भी काश्मीर में सुप्रीम कोर्ट और इलेक्शन कमिशन का जुरिस्डिक्शन नहीं है जिस तरह से कि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में है। इस अवसर पर जब कि हम सेंसस ऐक्ट वहां भी फैलाने जा रहे है तो हमको इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि वहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और इलेक्शन कमीशन का जूरिस्डिक्शन भी फैलावें ताकि आगे वहां से पीपिल्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव चुन कर इस सदन में आवें। इससे काश्मीर का मसला जल्दी हल हो सकेगा और काश्मीर का इंटीग्रेशन हिन्दुस्तान के साथ अधिकाधिक हो पायेगा।

इसी के साथ साथ जम्मू और काश्मीर में वहां के लोगों की कुछ दिक्कतें भी हैं। कुछ वहां के लोगों ने समय समय पर शिकायतें भी की है और उन शिकायतों के सिलसिले में इस बात को कहा है कि वहां पर सिविल लबर्टीज—शहरी आजादी—नागरिक स्वतंत्रता—का जो ठीक तरीके से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये, वह नही हो पा रहा है और उसमें रूलिंग पार्टी के द्वारा सप्रेशन की कोशिश की जाती है। जिस तरह से कि हम सैन्सस ऐक्ट को काश्मीर में लागू कर रहे है, उसी तरह से यदि हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट और इलेक्शन कमीशन की जूरिसडिक्शन को भी वहा लागू कर दें, तो उसका लाजिमी नतीजा यह होगा कि इस किस्म की जो दिक्कतें वहा पर समय समय पर पैदा हो रही है, वे नही होगी। काश्मीर का मसला हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में ऐसी सूरत में खड़ा है, जिसमें उन दोनो में दोस्ती नही बन पाती है। मैं यह महसूस करता हू कि काश्मीर के बारे में मौजूदा सरकार ने कुछ मामलो में —यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज में जाकर ग़लती की, नही तो वह मामला, जो इस समय मौजूद है, शायद मौजूद नही होता। लेकिन यह एक ऐसी बात है, जिसके कहने का इस समय मौका नही है लेकिन अब वह दिन आ गया है कि जब काश्मीर के मामले में हमको सीधा और ठीक कदम उठाना चाहिये। इन्टग्रेशन का जो प्रासेस काश्मीरियों और काश्मीर के मामले में बाकी रह गया है, उसको शुरू करना चाहिये। सरकार सैंसस

एक्ट को काश्मीर में लागू करने जा रही है, इसकी हमें खुशी है और हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन जो दूसरे पहलू छूटे हुये हैं, उन की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये, जिससे वहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और इलैक्शन कमीशन की जूरिसडिक्शन लागू करने के सिलसिले में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही हो सके ।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Sir, when the hon Minister moved for consideration of the Bill he stated that it is not a very controversial Bill And I do agree with him that it is not a very controversial Bill Not only that, it is a very welcome measure During this session we have passed similar amendments extening the provisions of the various legislative measures of this country to Jammu and Kashmir By this Bill we seek to extend the Census Act of 1948 to Jammu and Kashmir also

As he himself pomted out, a census was taken in Jammu and Kashmir in 1941 Owing to administrative and other difficulties it was not possible in 1951 But when census is going to be taken throughout the country now, it is not proper that Jammu and Kashmir should be left out of that

When Jammu and Kashmir acceded to the Indian Union, certain assurances were given and a certain measure of autonomy was enjoyed by Kashmir But the people knew that Kashmir is part and parcel of India and that Kashmir also will have to share the destiny of this country And gradually, with the consent of the people, step by step, the integration of Kashmir with this country has taken place Having done that, we are very happy to have representatives from Kashmir in this House

What I would like to raise in this connection is that many of the facilities and privileges enjoyed by the people in the rest of the Indian Union must also be extended to Kashmir We have received certain reports as to how far civil liberties are being denied to certain opposition parties Actually I wanted to raise it in this House, but unfortunately it was not admitted That would have clarified the position as to how far the allegation about lack of civil liberties among certain sections of the people is correct or not, because it is necessary that the House is taken into confidence When we are doing things which are perfectly legal and constitutional, we find that certain unconstitutional and illegal things are being done in the other parts The hon the Prime Minister referred to certain territories belonging to India being occupied by other countries Certainly, a portion of Kashmir which should also come under the purview of this Census Act is being occupied by some other countries Now they are constructing pucca roads to Gilgit There is difference between putting up a pucca road to Srinagar and Jammu from the Indian point of view and the construction of a pucca road to Gilgit Whereas one has got a military objective which is completely illegal, the other one has more the interests of the people of Kashmir at heart

In the course of the discussion on the supplementary demands which were also voted in this House, the hon Minister of Railways informed us that there is going to be a rail link which will be taken up seriously in the Third Five Year Plan So much so, there would be a rail link from Cape Comorin to Kashmir in the real sense of the term

Having said this, I would like to make one or two more observations before I conclude My hon friend Shri Banerjee referred to certain maps which appear in India Some of the foreign banking companies while publishing their balance sheets, in the cover page or in the last page publish a map of India also I had occasion to go through one of the balance sheets published by Grindlays and by the National Bank I find that the map of India shows Kashmir in a

[Shri Tangamani]

different colour, indicating that it is not part of India. I earnestly request the hon. Minister and the Government to see that such maps are not allowed to be distributed in this country. The other day, I believe it was on the 6th of this month, in answer to one of the questions the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs stated that Her Majesty's Stationery Office has published a booklet where the map of India is given with Kashmir as a territory whose future or whose present is still undecided. We are also members of the Commonwealth, and when such things happen, not only should effective protests be lodged but we must also see that such maps or such propaganda is not allowed to be carried on in this country.

I really welcome that this measure is being taken at a very appropriate time, and I would like certain clarification from the hon. Minister when he replies. He said that there is no provision in the parent Act about framing of rules. Even though there is no provision for the framing of rules, is there not a provision for administrative directives or for issuing notifications? Is it an Act of such a nature that automatically the executive function also could take place? So, certainly there would be notifications issued by the Home Ministry. There would also be certain directives issued by the Home Ministry. So, whenever such things are done, although it may not come in the form of an amendment, what I would request the hon. Minister to do is to give an assurance to the House that whenever such notifications or directives are issued, copies will be laid on the Table of the House for the benefit of the Members, so that proper suggestions could be made which would be of help in so far as the efficient administration of the work to be done under this Act is concerned.

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक): सभापति जी, यह विधेयक बिल्कुल सीधा सा विधेयक था और इसका मंशा था कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में भी हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी हिस्सों के साथ-साथ गिनती की जा सके। इसके ऊपर बहस करते हुए कई किस्म की बातें कहीं गईं और यह जाहिर किया गया कि इधर जो साथी बैठे हैं, शायद वे काश्मीर के कायदे और कानून को बाकी हिन्दुस्तान की तरह बनाने में रोड़ा हैं। बात दर-असल यह है कि आप जानते हैं कि जब १९४७ में देश आजाद हुआ, तो हमारे यहां छः सौ रजवाड़े थे और ग्यारह सूबे थे—इधर यू० पी० था और उधर एक एक मील की रियासतें थीं। उन छोटी बड़ी रियासतों को इकट्ठा करते-करते हम वहां तक पहुंचे हैं, जो कि आज का हिन्दुस्तान है। यहां तक पहुंचते पहुंचते, आप जानते हैं, बम्बई में क्या हुआ। एक जिले को दूसरे जिले से मिलाते वक्त हमारे साथी सरकार का कितना साथ देते हैं और अगर इस देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए कोई तजवीज की जाये, उसमें वे कितना साथ देते हैं, इस देश का इतिहास इसका शाहिद है।

श्री सरजू पांडे (रसड़ा): देश जानता है।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह: देश जानता है, आप भी जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूं। आप भी इस देश के रहने वाले हैं और हम भी इस देश के रहने वाले हैं। बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद ने इस बात की कोशिश की —और आज भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं— कि काश्मीर को पूरे तौर पर, सोलह आने, हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों की तरह का सूबा बनाया जाय और उसी किस्म का इन्तजाम कायम किया जाय। अजीब हालत है कि बजाय इसके कि जिन साथियों ने काश्मीर

को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा बनाने में इमदाद की, उनको याद किया जाता और उनको बधाई दी जाती, यहां कहा जाता है कि वहां सिविल लिबर्टीज नही हैं। शायद वे सिविल लिबर्टीज के मायने ये समझते हैं कि उनकी जो मरजी आये, वे कर सकें और अगर किसी दूसर आदमी को, या देश को, या प्रान्त को नुक्सान हो, तो उसकी परवाह नही। उनकी जो मंशा है, वह मंशा पूरी हो सके, तभी सिविल लिबर्टीज हैं। अगर दूसरे साथियों का कोई हक हो, उस हक को छीना जाय और वे समझें कि उनके साथ ज्यादती हो रही है और उस ज्यादती को रोकने के लिए अगर सरकार कोई काम करें, तो वे समझते है कि इसमें सिविल लिबर्टीज का घात हो गया है। काश्मीर में जो कार्यवाही की जाती है, या की गई है, या बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में की जाती है, या की गई है, वह इसलिए सारे देश-वासियों को सिविल लिबर्टीज हासिल हों। वैसे तो इसका रेफरेंस नही है, लेकिन मैं चाहूगा कि बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद और नैशनल कांफरेस को हम इस वक्त बधाई दें कि उन्होने काश्मीर को इस देश का पूरे तौर पर—सोलह आने—हिस्सा बनाने के लिए पूरी शक्ति लगाई।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): सभापति जी, मैं जन-गणना (संशोधन) बिल का स्वागत करती हूं। यह सदन अच्छी तरह जानता है कि लगभग ग्यारह वर्षों से काश्मीर में कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है और वहा की जनता और हुकूमत पर कितनी कठिनाइयां आई और उन्होंने कितनी योग्यता से उनका मुकाबला किया। इतनी कठिनाइया होते हुए भी उन्होंने हर क्षेत्र में बड़ी शान्ति से सब कार्य सम्हाला और जितना हो सका, उतना तरक्की का काम काश्मीर ने किया, जिससे कि वहां की गरीब जनता को बहुत फायदे हुए है। लेकिन दुःख होता है जब हम समय समय पर सुनते है कि काश्मीर में बहुत कुछ गड़बड़ी हो रही है। जब हम वहा जाते हैं, तो हमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं सुनाई देती है, लेकिन जब हम यहां आते है, तो यहां पर अजीब सी बातें सुनाई देती है। मैं तो सदन को कहूंगी कि उसको चाहिए कि वह वहां के प्रधान मंत्री, बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद, को हिम्मत दे, ताकि वे उन कठिनाइयो का और अच्छी तरह से मुकाबला कर सकें। इस वक्त काश्मीर चारों तरफ से दुश्मनों से घिरा हुआ है। यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नही है कि समय समय पर वहा कितने हमले होते है और क्या कुछ होता है। मै कहूंगी कि फिर भी वहा की जनता बड़ी हिम्मत और शान्ति से रह रही है और हर एक बात का मुकाबला कर रही है। इस वक्त हम को कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए, जो शोभा नही देती है और जिससे वहां की जनता और प्रशासन को दुख होता है। जहा हम ने इतने साल शान्ति से उन लोगों को हिम्मत दी वहां की गवर्नमेंट को हिम्मत दी, ताकि वे कठिनाइयों के वक्त मजबूती से काम करे तो अब थोड़े दिनों के लिए हम को कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए, जिससे उनको परेशानी हो। किसी भी राजनीति के प्रभाव में हमको सचाई को कभी भूलना नहीं चाहिए। हमको वहां जा कर देखना चाहिए वहा कैसी तरक्की हो रही है और कैसी शान्ति से काम होता है। लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि राजनैतिक प्रभाव में आ कर, जो सचाई है, हम उसको भूल जाते है और हम यह नही सोचते हैं कि क्या भला है और क्या बुरा है।

हमें खुशी है—और मैं इसके लिए जम्मू-काश्मीर की हुकूमत का भी धन्यवाद

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

करती हूं—कि उन्होंने उच्च न्यायालय और चुनाव आयोग के अधिकार को वहां लागू करके बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

श्री अजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): कहां लागू किया है?

एक माननीय सदस्य: करने वाले हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता: जैसे जैसे हमारी कठिनाइयां कम होती जायेंगी, हर बात में काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के नजदीक आता जायगा। वह हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है—आज का नहीं, लाखों वर्षों से। हमें चाहिये कि हम उन लोगों को बतायें और उनकी हौसला अफजाई करें और साथ ही साथ ऐसे कदम उठायें जिनसे कि वहां की जनता के जो दु:ख और कष्ट हैं। वे दूर हों और वहां की हकूमत की हिम्मत बढ़े।

मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूं कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है और साथ ही यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि उन लोगों का भी ध्यान रखा जाए जो कि उस पार रह रहे हैं और बहुत दु:ख भोग रहे हैं। कभी-कभी उनकी याद काश्मीर की जनता को बहुत आती है और खास तौर पर मुझ को तो उस तरफ का बहुत ध्यान है और बहुत बार मेरा ध्यान उस तरफ जाता है। मैं चाहती हूं कि सरकार जहां तक हो सके, शान्ति के साथ उस काश्मीर के प्रश्न को सुलझाने के लिए जो भी कदम आवश्यक हैं, उठाये।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां): सभापति महोदय, जो जनगणना विधेयक पेश किया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि आज हमारे पास पूरे तौर से आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिनसे पता चल सके कि काश्मीर आर्थिक दृष्टि से कितना उन्नत है, या कहां तक पिछड़ा हुआ है तथा जहां तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, या शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है या इसी तरह के दूसरे क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, उन क्षेत्रों में उसने कितनी तरक्की की है। इस जनगणना हो जाने के पश्चात् कम से कम हम यह तो देख *ही सकेंगे कि वहां की जनता आर्थिक* दृष्टि से कितनी उन्नत है, वहां की जनता ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में अथवा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कितनी तरक्की की है। वैसे देखने में तो आया वहां की सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तथा कृषि के क्षेत्र मे बहुत से क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये है। भूमि सुधारो के बारे में वहा जो कानून बनाया गया है वह हमारे यहां के कानून से बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ा हुआ है। इसी प्रकार से शिक्षा का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उस क्षेत्र मे भी उन्होंने अपने यहां नि:शुल्क शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध किया हुआ है जब कि आज हम अपने यहा पर अभी यह सोच ही रहे है कि ११ या १४ वर्ष तक के आयु के बच्चो के लिए हम नि:शुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध करें। वहां पर यह चीज हो गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त और भी बहुत सी बाते है, जो वहां पर तेजी से की गई है। उन सभी बातों को मै समझता हूं इस जनगणना होने के पश्चात् हमे पता चला जाएगा।

एक यह बात भी है कि काश्मीर एक पहाड़ी प्रदेश है और वहां पर जो गांव बसे हुए है वे बहुत दूर-दूर बसे हुए हैं, बीहड़ में बसे हुए हैं। प्राय: देखने मे आता है कि जो जनगणना अधिकारी होते हैं, कर्मचारी होते हैं, वे ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करते हैं।

मैंने कई बार देखा है कि जनगणना करने वाले जो कर्मचारी होते हैं वे जाते तो हैं लेकिन जा करके कहीं पर अगर दरवाजा बन्द देखते हैं तो चले आते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जनगणना सही नहीं होती है। कई बार ऐसी भी देखा जाता है कि दो व्यक्ति होते हैं तो अपनी ही तरफ से सात लिखे देते हैं। इस तरह से संख्या का अनुमान लगा लिया जाता है, और इस तरह का अनुमान प्रायः गलत ही होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो जनगणना हो उसमें पूरे तौर से और सही जानकारी हम लोगों को प्राप्त होनी चाहिये। वहां पर कितने लोग हैं, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन लोगों ने कितनी उन्नति की है, दूसरे क्षेत्रों में कितनी उन्नति की है, ये सब बात सही तौर पर हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये।

एक यह बात भी है कि जो हरिजन वहां बसे हुए हैं, उनकी तरफ बहुत अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी हमारे पास आनी चाहिये। साथ ही साथ जिस तरह से पिछली जनगणना में बहुत सी जातियां रह गई थीं, बहुत सी जातियों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया था, वैसा काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में नहीं होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ एक जगह की लिस्ट लेकर दूसरी जगह के लिए उसको काम में भी नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये। पिछली बार देखा गया था दिल्ली के लिए पंजाब की लिस्ट को काम में ले लिया गया था और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ था कि दिल्ली के बहुत से हरिजन छूट गये थे। ऐसी कोई बात वहां के हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि जो लिस्ट काश्मीर के हरिजनों की हो, उसी को ले करके आप पूरे तौर से बतायें कि वहां पर कितने हरिजन हैं और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था कैसी है और वे किसी स्थिति में हैं, इत्यादि।

Shri Datar: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate for the unqualified support that they have given to the provisions of this Bill. A number of hon. Members have made certain suggestions some of which do not exactly come within the purview of the present debate. All that we are here concerned with is to have the Census Act of 1948 made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir so as to facilitate the holding of census operations in 1961 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir also. Therefore, I would only make a passing reference to some of the points that hon. Members have raised.

16.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As you are aware, under the Constitution, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a State in India, is an integral part of India. That has been made clear in the articles as also in the First Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, there need be no misgivings at all about the fact that Kashmir is always a part of India, and Kashmir has always been treated as such, subject to certain reservations, certain provisions that were made in article 370 of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly. There, it has been pointed out that the concurrence of the State Government is essential under certain circumstances. It is not necessary at this stage to go into the question why there ought to have been such a reservation at all. It is a matter not only of historical happening but it is a matter which constitutionally also has been properly settled.

All the same, may I point out to this House that the integration of Jammu and Kashmir has been progressing in a fairly satisfactory manner? In 1954, we had the President's Order issued with the concurrence of

[Shri Datar]

the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, according to which a number of items in the Union List were made applicable. The President's Order issued only this year and the present Bill are further steps in the direction of integration.

In all these cases, we have to proceed according to the provisions of the Constitution, and I am happy to point out to this House that the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India are carrying on their work in a highly progressive and cordial manner.

Some hon. Members referred to what they stated as certain rumours or certain complaints. The hon. lady Member has pointed out how the present Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has been carrying on the work in a highly progressive and satisfactory manner, in spite of the difficulties that sometimes he has to surmount. Therefore, our sympathies have to go to him ; our congratulations also have to go to the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I may point out that during the last few years, the conditions there have far improved, the popular Government there is carrying on very satisfactorily, and what my hon. friend Shri Tangamani and some others suggested is not true at all. He contended that in some cases civil liberties were denied. I am afraid my hon. friend's information is entirely wrong. Everywhere, you will find that there are signs and indications of progress; there are signs and indications of a welfare State there, being carried on in as satisfactory a manner as in the rest of India. The Government of India also have been doing whatever is necessary for bringing the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the same state of progress and enlightenment as we are striving to have in the other parts of India. Therefore, let us all wish well the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and I am confident, as some hon. Members have rightly pointed out, that this is a further step towards the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India.

Two points were further made by an hon. Member, regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as also the Election Commission. So far as that matter is concerned, I have already told the House that now the decision that has been taken is at the party level; after that, the matter has to go before the State Legislature, and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir will thereafter take up the matter with us and then we shall be very happy, and the President will be very happy, in due course, to have proper provisions made in this connection.

Another hon. Member has suggested that so far as the rules are concerned, whenever they are made, they should be placed on the Table of the House. May I point out in this connection that though the rule-making power is there under section 18, yet no rules were found to be necessary, because, as I have stated, the matter has to be dealt with more or less at the administrative level? It is a question of holding census, and making preparations for holding census, and, therefore, the question does not come up to that level where certain rules have to be made. All the same, whenever rules are made, if and when they are made, then the suggestion that has been made by hon. Members will surely be kept in view.

One Member suggested that even notifications should be placed on the Table of the House. That is not within the purview of subordinate or delegated legislation. All that has been now very rightly evolved is that whenever rule-making powers are entrusted to Government, then, naturally, those rules should be subject to the obligation of being placed before the Houses of Parliament. Now, such a contingency has not arisen. But, in case Government have to make rules, certainly, this suggestion that the hon.

Member has placed before us will be duly taken into account

Then, my hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar suggested that the conditions of the Harijans also should be looked after. May I point out to him that the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir have already been doing whatever is necessary. I believe that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe had once gone to Kashmir with a view to find out what the conditions of the Scheduled Castes were, and also the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, if any were there The interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are always very near our heart, and the State of Jammu and Kashmir are also looking after them as well as possible.

I would not deal with the larger questions which were raised incidentally, because they are beyond the purview of the present Bill All the same, I welcome the support, the unanimous support, that has been forthcoming from all sections of the House, and I am confident that we shall have successful census operations in Jammu and Kashmir

May I point out that the wealth of statistical and other information that is collected during the census is of great value and has a great bearing upon the development of the country during the next ten years? Therefore, I am looking forward to the collection of full materials, statistical tables and others, not only in respect of the rest of India but also in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, and that will be of great use in increasing the tempo of development in that part of India as well

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

"That the Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only amendment tabled is by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal and Shri Mohammed Imam Both are absent. Therefore, that goes

The question is.

"That Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16·53 hrs

MOTION *RE* EIGHTH REPORT OF U P S C.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move

"That this House takes note of the Eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 24th November, 1958"

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I enquire how much time has been fixed for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Four hours.

Shri Datar: You are aware that Parliament has from time to time

[Shri Datar]

discussed the reports submitted by the Union Public Service Commission. A number of valuable suggestions were made by hon. Members and Government have tried their best to see that they are considered and wherever necessary, properly implemented.

This is the eighth report of the Commission. The work of the Commission, as the House is aware, is of a very important character, because under the Constitution a provision has been made for the establishment of the Commission and for the elucidation and elaboration of the various powers and functions that they have to carry out. Thus this Commission is one of the most important bodies that has been entrusted with the task of advising the Government on a number of matters dealing with the services in general.

Certain rules have been framed, and this House, in addition to the debate on the Commission's reports, also had an opportunity of discussing the consultation rules that were made by the Government with the approval of the Commission. They were placed before both Houses of Parliament, and we had the advantage of the valuable observations and opinions that this House gave in that respect. Whenever a report is received, it is a matter for careful consideration by all the hon. Members of this House, and Government under the Constitution have also to file a memorandum so far as departures in particular cases from the advice tendered by the Commission are concerned.

That the work of the Commission has been increasing in the past because of the increase of expansion of governmental activities is quite clear, because Government are anxious that they should not merely remain an administration, but have to work for the welfare of all the people residing in India. When Government have to carry on welfare activities their work naturally increases. Then a number of persons have to be appointed as service personnel and other provisions have to be made, and that is the reason why we have to approach the Commission on a number of matters, and that is the reason why their work has naturally increased.

Though the scope and extent of their work have increased, may I point out here with great satisfaction, that all along we have been following the convention of accepting their opinion to the largest possible extent? It will be noted here that during the year under report, 1957-58, there was no departure from their advice in any case at all. This is a point which has been noted by the Commission with great satisfaction.

Before I proceed further, may I point out how the work of the Commission has been increasing, because it has to keep pace with the increasing tempo of activities of the Government of India.

In 1950-51 the number of cases referred to the Commission, or in which consultations were called for, was 3,251. It might be noted here that only during that year the Government of India departed in six cases—even there the number was not very large—out of 3,251 cases. Then in subsequent years, from 3,000 the number of references went up to 5,000. In 1951-52 there was only one case in which the Government of India did depart from the advice tendered by the Commission. In the subsequent year there was an increase in the number of cases and it went up to about 5,910—and in two cases we differed from them. In 1953-54 there were as many as 7,018 cases referred to the Commission for advice; and we departed from their advice only in four cases. In the next three years you will find that the number went up to 6,000 and then 7,000. In 1956-57 it was 10,515. In each of these three

years there was a departure in one case.

So far as the year under report is concerned, 1957-58, there were 8,676 cases in which advice was tendered by the Commission, the Government accepted their advice in all the cases. This is a matter which has to be noted, and the Commission in their Report have rightly pointed out that in no single case was their advice departed from.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister likely to take some more time?

Shri Datar: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue the next day.

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17 hrs.

MOTION *RE* REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Supakar on the 5th May, 1959, namely:—

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958".

and also of the amendment moved thereon.

Shri Raghunath Singh may now continue his speech

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यादव जी ने संस्कृत के ऊपर आक्रमण किया और कहा कि संस्कृत सामन्तों की भाषा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं माननीय सदस्य से कह दूं कि वह बहुत ही संक्षेप में अपनी बात को कहें। दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी बोलना चाहते हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि सबका आज खत्म कर दिया जाए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : १५ मिन्ट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : १० मिनट में खत्म कीजिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कल मैं सिर्फ तीन चार मिनट बोला था, मुश्किल से १५-१६ लाइनें बोली थीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : छः मिनट कल लिये हैं और दस मिनट आज ले लीजिये। सोलह मिनट हो जायेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बारह मिनट सही।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि संस्कृत का स्थान भारतवर्ष से बाहर के देशों में १२वीं शताब्दी तक रहा और वहां की यह राष्ट्र भाषा रही। कल यादव जी ने कहा था कि यह सामन्तों की भाषा है। मैं इसके उत्तर में उनको तीन चार बातें बतलाना चाहता हूं और स्थिति को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं। बर्मा में एक मौन साम्राज्य था ९वीं शताब्दी तक और उसकी राजभाषा संस्कृत थी। कम्बोडिया में फुनन और क्मेर साम्राज्य थे, जिन की राज भाषा संस्कृत थी। इंडोनेशिया में श्री विजय शैलेन्द्र और मजहपीठ साम्राज्य थे। इन तीनों साम्राज्यों की जनता की राजभाषा संस्कृत थी। थाईलैंड में आज भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि १३,००० शब्दों में से ५,००० संस्कृत के हैं और आज के दिन भी थाइलैंड में हिन्दी से अधिक संस्कृत के शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। कम्बोडिया में ११,००० शब्दों में ५,०७० शब्द संस्कृत के हैं।

मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब चीनी पर्यटक इत्सिंग भारत आए थे तो अपने पर्यटन के अनुभवों में उन्होंने लिखा है कि श्रीविजय संस्कृत का केन्द्र है। वहां के लोग संस्कृत को [illegible]

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होने यह भी लिखा था कि जो लोग भारतवर्ष साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में जायें तो उन्हें श्रीविजय में दो वर्ष तक सस्कृत के व्याकरण का अध्ययन करना चाहिये। अध्ययन करने के बाद ही भारतवर्ष में वे जाये और तभी उनको लाभ होगा।

इतना ही नही, जितने भी साम्राज्यो का मैंने नाम लिया है उन सभी की जो लिपि थी, वह नागरी लिपि थी। सुवर्ण द्वीप मे जो सस्कृत का प्रयोग होता था उसकी लिपि शुद्ध रूप से देवनागरी थी।

आज भी अगर आप देखे तो पता चलेगा कि अफगानिस्तान के एयरवेज का नाम आर्याना एयरवेज है जबकि हमारे ऐयरवेज का नाम इडिया इंटरनेशनल है। यह तब है जब कि वहा की ९९ परसेंट आबादी मुसलमान है। इडोनेशिया मे भी जहां की आबादी ९९ परसेंट मुसलमान है, एयरवेज का नाम श्री गरुड है। आज मुसलमान देश तो सस्कृत का प्रयोग करते हैं लेकिन हमने सस्कृत का प्रयोग करना छोड दिया है। उनकी भाषाओ में सस्कृत का प्रयोग भारत में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओ से अधिक होता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि जो लोग यह कहते है कि सस्कृत का सम्बन्ध हिन्दू धर्म से है व गल्त कहते है। धर्म से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नही है। हम किसी भी धर्म को मानने वाले हो सकते है, किसी भी भाषा को मानने वाले हो सकते है, फिर भी सस्कृत का प्रयोग कर सकते है। अफगानिस्तान मे ९वी शताब्दी तक ब्राह्मणशाही थी और वहा पर सस्कृत राज भाषा थी। वहा के लोग बहुत ज्यादा मुसलमान थे, अधिकाश मुसलमान थे लेकिन मुसलमान होने के ही कारण वे अरबी नही बोलते थे। हमें मानना होगा कि कालान्तर में इस्लाम फैला तो लोगो ने अरबी आरम्भ की।

सस्कृत आयोग की सिफारिशों के बारे में दो चार शब्द कहना चाहता हू। वाजपेयी जी ने जो सशोधन पेश किया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हू और मैं आशा करता हू कि यह सदन भी उसका समर्थन करेगा, हृदय से स्वागत करेगा। उसके पक्ष में वोट देगा।

सस्कृत कमिशन ने यह रिकमेडशन किया है कि सकेन्डरी स्टेज तक सस्कृत कम्पल्सरी होनी चाहिये। सस्कृत जरूर कम्पल्सरी होनी चाहिये। मैं आपको ऐतिहासिक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू कि सन् १८५७ मे जब कि हिन्दुस्तान मे तीन युनिवर्सिटिया कायम हुई अर्थात् बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास तो तीनो युनिवर्सिटियो ने ऐंट्रेस और इंटरमिजिएट के वास्ते सस्कृत को कम्पलसरी रखा। आज १०० वर्ष के पश्चात् भी सस्कृत बढ नही रही है, वह पीछे जा रही है। इन तीन युनिवर्सिटियो ने सस्कृत के प्रचार के वास्ते जिस तरह से पहले कदम उठाया था आज उस ढग से कदम न उठा कर हम पीछे जा रहे है। यह एक प्रतिक्रियावादी भावना है। इस भावना को हमको आज रोकना चाहिये। आप देखेंगे कि हमारे सामने यह सवाल पैदा हो सकता है कि सेकेंडरी स्टेज तक हम सस्कृत को क्यो कम्पल्सरी करे? मै कहता हू कि हिन्दी भाषाभाषी जो क्षेत्र है वहा तो हमको उसे सेकेन्डरी स्टेज तक कम्पल्सरी करे, लेकिन जो अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी है उनके वास्ते मेरा एक सशोधन है। वह यह है कि वहा के विद्यार्थियो को ३० नम्बर की छूट दी जानी चाहिये। अगर कोई विद्यार्थी सस्कृत में ऐपिअर होता है और ३० नम्बर पाता है, साथ ही किसी सब्जेक्ट मे फेल हो या ३० नम्बर कम हो तो सस्कृत के ३० नम्बर उसमे ऐड कर दिये जाने चाहिये। अगर और सब्जेक्ट्स मे ३० नम्बर ऐड कर दिये जायेगे तो उसको डिवीजन प्राप्त करने में सुविधा होगी। इस प्रकार उससे अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी क्षेत्र पर संस्कृत

खादी नही जायेगी बल्कि वहां के विद्यार्थी के वास्ते यह चीज सामने आयेगी कि अगर मै किसी सब्जेक्ट्स मे कमजोर हूं, या एक विषय मेरा अच्छा नही है तो मुझको ३० नम्बर संस्कृत के प्राप्त हो सकते हैं।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि बहुत से लोग है जो कि इंडियन लेंग्वेज में एम०ए० पास करते हैं। हिन्दी मे एम० ए० करते है, बंगला में एम० ए० करते है, और और भाषाओं में भी पास करते है। पेरिस से जाकर हिन्दी की डिगरी लेकर आते है, लन्दन से पी० एच० डी० की डिगरी लेकर आते है। उनसे यह कहना चाहिये कि अगर कोई इंडियन लेग्वेज मे डिगरी कोर्स ले तो उसके वास्ते कम्पल्सरी होगा कि वह सस्कृत मे भी एक इम्तहान पास करे क्योकि सस्कृत भारतवर्ष की भाषाओं की मा है। जब तक वे मा को नही समझेगे तब तक बेटी को क्या समझेगे? इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि जो लोग इडियन लेग्वेज मे डिगरी प्राप्त करना चाहते है उनके वास्ते यह कम्पल्सरी होना चाहिये कि वे सस्कृत का अध्ययन करें और सस्कृत का कोई न कोई इम्तहान पास करे।

तीसरी बात यह है कि रिकमेन्डेशन्स मे एक सस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी का सुझाव दिया गया है। उसमे यह है कि एक संस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी साउथ मे होनी चाहिये। हमारे काशी में एक सस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी है। तो जो साउथ के लिये युनिवर्सिटी का सुझाव दिया गया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हू और साथ ही साथ यह भी कहता हू कि इस तरह से नार्थ में युनिवर्सिटी हो गई, साउथ में युनिवर्सिटी हो जायगी, बीच मे उज्जैन पडता है वहा भी एक सस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार से हमारे देश में तीन संस्कृत युनिवर्सिटिया होनी चाहियें और वे तीनों सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन होनी चाहिये।

एक सजेशन और भी दिया गया है रिकमेंडेशन्स में कि एक सेंट्रल संस्कृत बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिये। मैं इस सजेशन का भी स्वागत करता हूं। सेंट्रल सस्कृत बोर्ड का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ताकि हमारे देश में एक यूनिफार्मिटी हो, एकरूपता हो।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि जितने सस्कृत विद्यालय देश मे है, जैसे वृन्दावन में एक गुरुकुल है, ज्वालापुर मे एक गुरुकुल है, कागड़ी में एक गुरुकुल है, जहा पर कि सस्कृत का अध्ययन होता है, इन सस्थाओ को सरकार से सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। हमारी काशी युनिवर्सिटी को केन्द्रीय सरकार के ओर से अभी कोई महायता नही मिलनी है, उसे सहायता दी जानी चाहिये।

सेंट्रल इन्स्टिट्यूट आफ इन्डोलोजी की जो रिकमेन्टेशन है मै उसका भी समर्थन करता हू। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि जो सस्कृत के अच्छे ग्रथ है उनका सार्विकारिक प्रकाशन होना चाहिये।

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sanskrit is a language with which I have long association from my childhood. My first introduction to the study of this language was started at the age of 4 with ओउम नम शिवाय at the time of my *aksharabhyasa*, the commencement of learning. Then, the morning started with the devotional hymn असतो मा सद्गमय तमसो मा ज्योतिगमय मृत्योर्मा अमृंत गमय

Afterwards, Sanskrit became part of my life. Sanskrit is also part of the Indian culture because social and religious customs compel us to have our association with that great language. From my childhood I have had this long association at my father's court. Many eminent scholars from all over India came to Pithapuram to sit for an examination—a competitive examination—in Sanskrit and I came in contact with . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should speak a little more

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

loudly or move forward She is not audible clearly here at the Table

Shrimati Manjula Devi: So, I had a very close association with this great language at my father's court Great and eminent scholars came to sit for competitive examination in this great language There were discourses of the highest degree in the Sanskrit language in *Tarka, Mimansa,* poetry and literature and religion *Stavadhana, Ashtavadhana* and delightful competition in poetry and *tarka* and *mimansa* were carried on in the Sanskrit language There were also thought-provoking subjects discussed and there were religious discourses on *Dwaita, Vishishtadvaita* and Advaita I was thrilled with the richness and beauty of this great language and it is for this that I bow down in reverence to this great language, to our culture and to our country

I greatly welcome the Report of the Sanskrit Commission In this report great minds of our Indian culture have put forth their ideas and comments I thank the Commission for the great contribution to our culture and I strongly support the Report

The first preference of three languages, the mother tongue, the regional language, Hindi or English and Sanskrit is a commendable idea into Sanskrit to be started at the secondary stage But, I think, Sanskrit should be introduced even at an earlier stage because I do not think 5 years is sufficient

I give my own example of how this ancient language of Sanskrit and the modern language of English and the regional language could be learnt simultaneously I was taught our own mother tongue, Telugu, and after the preliminary learning of the words, Sanskrit was introduced. Simultaneously, I learnt the two languages because without Sanskrit the richness of the regional language cannot flourish It is like the fragrance of the flower. Sanskrit and the regional language are complimentary to each other; and literature buds forth with Sanskrit in all its splendour So, I suggest that Sanskrit and the regional languages should be learnt more or less simultaneously

Moreover, the child's mind is more receptive to learn languages It is not a burden, it is not an extra strain on the mind as is in the case of adult life. Either English or Hindi, as the different regions demand and wish to learn, can be the third language The mother tongue and Sanskrit should be compulsory

I fully support the demand of this Report I strongly advocate Sanskrit universities *because the universities* can give a comprehensive scheme of learning—an elaborate learning—as compared to the process of learning in *Gurukuls* and *Pathasalas Gurukuls* and *Pathsalas,* of course, have their own merit because there the mind is applied in a concentrated way to know the language without any outside disturbance So they become adepts and masters of the particular language, and it is absolutely necessary in some cases I think there is 12 years' course for this *gurukul* training

I suggest that both the *Gurukul* and *Pathsalas* systems should be encouraged along with the modern way of teaching Sanskrit through Sanskrit universities The deplorable conditions in the Sanskrit colleges and other seats of learning of Sanskrit must be remedied and more attention should be paid to Sanskrit learning

I hope the Central Board of Sanskrit studies will soon come into being and help us to bring Sanskrit to its old standard and reverence

There should be great research in Sanskrit There are so many books, and so much of literature not known to us, lying in various places There are some books on *Sanatana Dharma* which have expressed an expert opi-

nion on modern trend of thought *Manu Samhita*, which first introduced the administrative law of the country should also be deeply studied and translated into many regional languages Take Vedas So little is known of Vedas by the common man The Christians know the Bible; the Mussalmans know the Koran But how many of the other sections of the Hindus know Vedas? Along with other religious books the Veda should be brought to the common man's knowledge and translations and cheaper editions should be brought out The depth of knowledge that lies hidden under the Vedas and Upanishads is beyond the knowledge of the common man

My father has edited the 108 Upanishads in Telugu script Thus I came to know the great depth and richness of all this Vedic language There are certain dictionaries in Vedas which I am sure are not very well known because the language of Vedas is so different to the modern Sanskrit, and these obscure books should be published and should be encouraged

There are other famous books by eminent scholars Dramas, poetical works and the literary gems of Sanskrit literature should all be translated not only in Indian languages but also in other languages of the world There is a great respect and yearning to know more of Sanskrit in foreign countries and I hope that our country would come forward to satisfy the thirst of other nations for knowledge

The importance of Sanskrit language cannot be easily expressed It is not only of national importance but also of international importance The unity of the east and the affinity of India, Tibet and China are only through the language of Sanskrit It is Sanskrit that has brought the great culture of the east to the forefront With all respect, and as a friendly request and advice, I would like to tell the Chinese that the great books of Sanskrit that are now in the monasteries of Tibet should be preserved, lest it should be squeezing out the soul of not only India and Tibet but also of China. It is this request I make to our friendly neighbour, the great country of China. Many other manuscripts are lying obscure in other countries There are some in Germany It is Germany that has first and foremost spread the greatness of Sanskrit language abroad and raised the standards of Sanskrit to those greatest heights of modern times It is very commendable that the Sanskrit Commission has come forward with its valuable suggestions how to raise the standard of Sanskrit.

In the utilisation of Sanskrit education, I would like to put forward a few suggestions The students and graduates, as they come out from the Sanskrit colleges and universities, should be employed and there should be a certain security and better scope for them as in the case of other students and graduates of other universities The status of the Sanskrit colleges and universities should be of the same standard and in par with those of other universities, and I hope the University Grants Commission would consider this point

There should also be an economic relief to the great Sanskrit scholars and dramatists, poets and research scientists Unless there is a release from the economic pressure, the mind cannot be applied to the searching studies of this great language I hope that the Government would come forward with all facilities to help them

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon Member's time is up

Shrimati Manjula Devi: In the olden days, of course the States and the princely patrons helped them to have the chance to study the great scriptures and the great literature of the Sanskrit language They also gave them scope and the inspiration and the impetus to write in Sanskrit and bring forward all the beauty and excellence of this great language

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

With these few words, I would like to close my speech and I do hope that the recommendations and the report of the Sanskrit Commission would be given deep consideration

17.26 hrs.

श्री भ० दो० मिश्र (केसरगज)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सस्कृत आयोग पर आज तीन दिन से ससद् के समक्ष विचार किया जा रहा है। सस्कृत की महत्ता के सम्बन्ध मे हमारे अधिक से अधिक माननीय सदस्यो ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये है यह भी बताया गया है कि सस्कृत भाषा के महत्व का वैदिक साहित्य से लेकर उपनिषदो मे, पुराणो मे वाल्मीकी रामायण मे, गीता मे किस प्रकार से वर्णन किया गया है और उसकी क्या देन है। इसके सम्बन्ध मे काफी विचार प्रकट किये जा चुके है, मै तो केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि

यदिहास्ति तदन्यत्र यन्नेहास्ति न
तत् क्वचित्

संस्कृत साहित्य में जो चीज नही मौजूद है मै कहूगा कि उसका कही भी पता न लगेगा। इस चीज को लेकर हमारे देश क लोगो न विदशो मे जा कर के उपनिष ो का प्रचार किया, ब्रह्म विद्या का प्रचार किया, तत्व ज्ञान का प्रचार किया, जिसकी छाप अब भी विदशो पर पडी हुई है। इसीलिये यह कहा गया है कि विदेशियो ने

स्व स्व चरित्रे शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्या सर्व मानवा

भारत मे आकर अपने-अपने चरित्र का शिक्षण प्राप्त किया।

जहा तक सस्कृत शिक्षण अनिवार्य होने की बात है आयोग ने बहुत बड़ा परिश्रम करके कुछ व्यक्तियो से और सस्कृत जानने वालो से और उनके साथ-साथ कुछ सस्थाओ से पूरी तरह से खोज की और उस खोज के बाद उन्होने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उसपर विचार करते हुए मै समझता हू कि सस्कृत का अनिवार्य होना आवश्यक है। सस्कृत का भारतीय सस्कृति और भारतीय सभ्यता से अन्योन्य सम्बन्ध है। भारतीय सस्कृति किसी तरह पनप नही सकती है, बढ नही सकती है और उसका प्रकाश दुनिया के सामने पहुच नही सकता है जब तक सस्कृत साहित्य का पूरा-पूरा प्रसार हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने तक न किया जा सके।

साथ ही मुझे खेद है कि आयोग ने सस्कृत साहित्य के सम्बन्ध मे रिपोर्ट देते हुए उसका प्रकाशन अग्रेजी मे किया है। आज भी मै देखता हू कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार अग्रेजी को ही विशेषता देती है। सम्भवत आपको मालूम होगा कि उज्जैन मे अभी कालीदास जयन्ती मनाने के समय एक रशियन विद्वान ने आकर यह कहा कि कालीदास जयन्ती के सम्बन्ध मे भी अग्रेजी मे भाषण सुनकर मुझे बडा खेद हुआ और मै तो समझता हू कि इस सम्मेलन मे मुझे भाग नही लेना चाहिये। ऐसी बाते होते हुए भी सस्कृत साहित्य के सम्बन्ध मे आयोग की रिपोर्ट अग्रजी मे आई है। यद्यपि उसमे सकत किया गया है कि उसका सस्कृत मे भी अनुवाद करके प्रसारित किया जायेगा, परन्तु मुझे खेद है कि वह मूल रूप से सस्कृत मे प्रकाशित नही की गई। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि उसकी रिपोर्ट सस्कृत मे प्रकाशित की जाती और आवश्यकतानुसार उसका अग्रेजी मे अनुवाद करके जो लोग सस्कृत नही समझते थे उनको अवसर दिया जाता कि वे उसको पूरी तौर से देख सकें। ऐसी अवस्था में जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम लोग इसकी ओर अधिक ध्यान दें।

सस्कृत साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में परम प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस सदन के प्राय. सभी सदस्यो ने उसका समर्थन किया है और वास्तव में उसका समर्थन इसलिये आवश्यक है कि आज राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी घोषित हुई है

और उन क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का भी प्रसार करने के लिये, जो कि हमारे संविधान में रक्खी गई है, संस्कृत का ही उपयोग करना होगा। वास्तव में उन सब भाषाओ को भी पूरा-पूरा बल तभी मिल सकता है। उनको तभी पूरा-पूरा साहित्य का भडार भी मिल सकता है जब सस्कृत साहित्य का प्रचार पूरी तरह से सार्वजनिक रूप से देश के कोने-कोने में किया जाय। इसलिये मैं सबसे पहले इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हू कि सस्कृत की शिक्षा अनिवार्यरूपेण हमारे देश में प्रचलित होनी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अपन शिक्षा मत्रालय से इस बात को भी कहना चाहूगा कि प्राय. हमारी रिपोर्टें आ जाया करती है और उन रिपोर्टों पर विचार होकर फिर वे आफिसेज में पडी रह जाया करती है। मै तो समझता हू कि स्वतत्रता प्राप्त हुए ११ वर्ष हो चुके है और ११ वर्ष बाद कितने विलम्ब से इस बात पर विचार किया गया है। लेकिन अब भी अगर विचार किया गया है तो मै इसके लिये मत्रालय की सराहना करता हू पर यह प्रार्थना करता हू कि वह अधिक से अधिक तीव्रता के साथ इस सस्कृत प्रचार को अपने हाथ में ले और एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने तक सस्कृत शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाये और साथ में सस्कृत को पूरा-पूरा बल दें। आपको यह भी विदित है कि देश में स्वतत्रता की लड़ाई प्रारम्भ होने पर हमारे स्वर्गीय बंकिम चन्द्र चैटर्जी ने जो राष्ट्र गीत सबसे पहले रखा था, वह वन्दे मातरम गीत सस्कृत भाषा में रक्खा था। उसकी कड़िया सस्कृत भाषा में ही प्रेरित की गईं और जिन को लेकर हमने अपना स्वतंत्रता का आन्दोलन किया और हिन्दुस्तान में स्वतंत्रता की स्थापना की।

संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह भाषा तो आज गौण हो गई है। आज बहुत लोग इसकी जानकारी नहीं रखते। दुनिया के अन्दर उसके जानकार बहुत कम है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव मे, जैसा कल हमारे एक सदस्य ने कहा, संस्कृत भाषा आज ब्राह्मणों की भाषा न हो कर एक सामन्ती भाषा बन गई है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह ब्राह्मणो को ही गौरव प्राप्त है कि जिन्होंने उस जमाने में भी जब कि विदेशी शासन यहा पर कायम था और जब कि हमारी भाषा को, हमारे देश को और हमारी भावनाओ को हर तरीके से कुचलने की चेष्टा की जा रही थी उस समय भी ब्राह्मणों ने ही सस्कृत को अपनाये रक्खा और अध्ययन और अध्यापन के क्रम को जारी रक्खा और अपने दरवाजों पर बैठ कर विद्यार्थियों को संस्कृत की शिक्षा दी और संस्कृत भाषा को जीवित बनाये रक्खा। आज यही कारण है कि संस्कृत का अस्तित्व दुनिया के सामने मौजूद है। केवल व्याकरण पढ़ लेना ही लोगों ने संस्कृत का पठन-पाठन समझा। वास्तव में राजे महाराजाओ की तरफ से, कुछ धनीमानियों की तरफ से केवल धर्म का अंग समझ करके संस्कृत का प्रसार हुआ। संस्कृत का प्रसार इस दृष्टि से बही हुआ क्योंकि विदेशी शासन था और विदेशी शासन मे संस्कृत के पनपने की कोई गुजाइश नहीं थी। इसलिये आज वह समय आया है कि जिसमे हमें भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता को बढ़ाने के लिये और भारतीय संस्कृति को वह स्थान देने के लिये जो कि किसी समय मे भारतीय सस्कृति को प्राप्त था, उस संस्कृत भाषा को अनिवार्य शिक्षा करना परम आवश्यक है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा था कि स्वतत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से संस्कृत भाषा और गिर गई है और सस्कृत भाषा मे परीक्षा देने वाले विद्यार्थियो की संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है तो उनकी वह बात बिल्कुल सत्य है और उसका कारण यह है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पहले संस्कृत भाषा तो केवल व्याकरण का ज्ञान या कुछ साधारण ज्ञान प्राप्त करके धार्मिक वृत्ति वाले कुछ व्यक्ति

[श्री भ० दी० मिश्र]

से छोटी सी नाम मात्र की जीविका लोग प्राप्त कर लिया करते थे लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद और उन राजा महाराजाओं का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो जाने के बाद आज सस्कृत पढ़ाने वालो की जीविका का कोई समुचित प्रबन्ध नही है क्योकि गवर्नमेंट ने उनको कोई सहायता देने की व्यवस्था नही रक्खी है। अब तो शास्त्र का ही मत है कि विद्या अर्थकरी होनी चाहिये उससे जीविका निर्वाह की भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यह तो ठीक है कि सस्कृत का अध्ययन करके और धर्मशास्त्र आदि पढ करके मनुष्य को तत्वज्ञान प्राप्त हो सकेगा जिससे उसको शाश्वत सुख और शान्ति भी मिलेगी लेकिन उसके साथ ही जीविका निर्वाह की भी व्यवस्था होनी आवश्यक है जिसकी उपेक्षा आज तक हमारी स्वतन्त्र गवर्नमेंट करती आई है और आज भी कर रही है। हमने देश के वास्ते पचवर्षीय योजनाये तैयार की है और इस समय द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है और उस योजना के अन्तर्गत पाच लाख गावो के उत्थान करने का बीडा हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने उठाया है और उस दिशा में बहुत कुछ काम हो भी रहा है। लेकिन मै सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हू कि वहा पर जो ग्राम सेवको अथवा ग्राम सेविकाओ की नियुक्तिया की जा रही है तो उनके लिये ऐसे लोगो को ही चुना जा रहा है जो कि बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास है और जिन्होने कि अग्रेजी की डिग्री ली है और ऐसे लोग ही ग्रामोत्थान के काम मे लगाये जा रहे है और विकास खडो के काम में लगाये जा रहे है। मै नम्रता से यह पूछना चाहता हू कि हमारी सरकार इन बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास लोगो को ग्राम उत्थान के काम के लिये नियुक्त करके कहा तक इस बात की आशा करती है कि वह हमारे ग्राम जीवन से मिल जुल करके और उनके बीच मे रह करके सामुदायिक विकास कर सकेंगे, आज हम देख अधिक से अधिक पैसा खर्च करके कम से कम लाभ हम उठा रहे है। इस बात की तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान मै दिलाना चाहता हू और उसका विशेष कारण यह है कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी जिसको कि सविधान में मान लिया गया है, तथा वह प्रान्तीय भाषायें जिनको भी अपने सविधान मे मान लिया गया है, उनके उत्थान के लिये हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या किया है ? मै समझता हूं कि उसके लिये सफलता की कुजी यह है कि जीविका देने के लिये ग्राम उत्थान की जो भी योजनाये हो उनमें पूरा पूरा स्थान हिन्दी भाषा भाषियो को या सस्कृतज्ञो को दिया जाय। ऐसा यदि हो तो मै समझता हू कि सस्कृत इतने जोर से पनप सकती है और विकास कर सकती है कि कोई भी भाषा इस तरह से विकास नही पा सकेगी। आज यह हमारे दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे यहा के लोग जो कि बुद्धिजीवी कहे जाते है वे यह कहते है कि हमारे देश मे अग्रेजी भाषा की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मै तो यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमारे लिये यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है, सत्य ही अग्रेजो की राजनीति तथा पाडित्य का द्योतक है कि उन्होने अपने थोडे से राज्य काल मे किस तरह हमारी भाषा और हमारे देश के ऊपर इतनी बडी अपनी छाप लगा दी कि आज यहा के लोग भी यह कहते है कि अग्रेजी भाषा के बिना काम नही चल सकता। मै कहता हू कि अगर शासन का बल पाकर के लोगो ने अग्रेजी भाषा सीखना जरुरी समझा तो उनको अपनी मातृभाषा को सीखने मे क्या कष्ट हो सकता है। कुछ लोगो ने यह कहा है कि सस्कृत का विषय अनिवार्य कर देने से लोगो पर बहुत अधिक बोझ पड जायगा। अब हमारे उन मित्रो को मालूम होना चाहिये कि सस्कृत भाषा केवल व्याकरण मात्र नही है, सस्कृत भाषा के अन्दर कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र मौजूद है और इसी सस्कृत भाषा मे महाभारत काल में भीष्म पितामह ने राजनीति का उपदेश दिया था। इसके अतिरिक्त शुक्र नीति

और विदुर नीति के ग्रंथ भी संस्कृत में है। आज भी संस्कृत में अमूल्य निधि पड़ी हुई है जिस की जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में पहुंच एवं आवश्यकता है। अब यदि भीष्म पितामह द्वारा दी गई राजनीति की शिक्षा और शुक नीति और विदुर नीति के आधार पर हम एक राजनीति का ग्रथ तैयार करे और उस के आधार पर लोगो को राजनीति सम्बन्धी शिक्षा दें तो आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी हमारी शिक्षा सफल होगी और सुखद होगी।

अब यह जो हमारे सामने योजना रक्खी गई है कि हमारे यहां एक सस्कृत विद्यालय केन्द्र की तरफ से खुलना चाहिये, मै इस सुझाव का स्वागत करता हू। इस तरह का विद्यालय केन्द्र की तरफ से अवश्य खुलना चाहिये लेकिन उसका काम केवल रिसर्च करना होगा, अन्वेषण करना होगा। वह केवल यह देखेगा कि संस्कृत भाषा के अन्दर कौन-कौन से मानव धर्म शास्त्र मौजूद है, राजनीति कहा तक मौजूद है, हमारे अन्दर कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र यानी एकोनामिक्स कहा तक मौजूद है, इन सब बातो का विवेचन करने के बाद वह दुनिया को बता सकेगा कि हमारी भाषा और हमारी संस्कृति ही एक ऐसी संस्कृति है जो कि दुनिया को शाश्वत सुख और शान्ति का संदेश देती हैं और विश्व को सही मार्ग पर ले चलेगी।

सस्कृत भाषा के एक छोटे से श्लोक के अन्दर आप कितना गूढ़ तत्व भरा पायेंगे।

"अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचन द्वयम्
परोपकारः पुरायाय च पापाय पर पीडनम्।"

मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस से भी ज्यादा विश्व को सिखाने के लिये और मानव जीवन के लिए कोई अच्छा मंत्र हो सकता है? एक छोटे से सूत्र में "पर पीडनम्" दूसरों को पीड़ा पहुंचाना पापा है यह बताया गया है और दूसरे आधे श्लोक में "परोपकारः पुरायाय" में यह बताया गया है कि दूसरों को सुख पहुंचाना पुण्य है।

अब चूंकि मेरे पास बहुत कम समय है इसलिए मै अब समाप्त करूंगा। आपने जो मुझे इतना समय दिया उस के लिए मै आपका आभार मानते हुए कुछ सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और एक सुझाव तो यह है कि राष्ट्र भाषा और प्रादेशिक भाषा के साथ-साथ संस्कृत की शिक्षा भी पढ़ाई के लिए अनिवार्य विषय कर दिया जाय। मै तो ऐसा भी समझता हूं कि प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का प्रसार करने और उन की प्रगति करने के लिये संस्कृत भाषा का एक अनिवार्य विषय होना जरूरी है और जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि ऐसा होने से हमारे विद्यार्थियों पर यह तीन प्रकार के भार हो जायेंगे और उस भार का वहन करना उनके लिए कठिन हो जायगा, मै उन से इस में सहमत नहीं हो सकता। जैसे कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस को कहा है कि सस्कृत तो हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषाओ और राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी की जननी है और जब ऐसी बात है तो मैं समझता हू कि वह भार रूप न होकर सहायक रूप होगी और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं और हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को बल देगी और उनका विकास करेगी।

आचार्य विनोवा भावे ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही सुन्दर विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम प्रान्तीय भाषाओं और राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी इन दो नेत्रों को लेकर संस्कृत का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर के शंकर बनें और समस्त संसार को शकर अर्थात् कल्याण का संदेश दें जिस से कि दुनिया का कल्याण हो सके। हमारे यहा कहा भी गया है :

"सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निराभया :
सर्वे भद्राणिपश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद दुःख भाग्भवेत्"

[श्री भ० दी० मिश्र]

इस महान आदर्श को लेकर हम विश्व को यह संदेश दें कि हमारा साहित्य इतना ऊंचा है और हमारी संस्कृति इतनी ऊंची है इस से आपको शिक्षा और दीक्षा लेनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ में आयोग ने जो संस्कृत के साथ अंग्रेजी को भी अनिवार्य विषय रखने का सुझाव दिया है इस अंग्रेजी वाले सुझाव को न मानते हुए संस्कृत भाषा को अनिवार्य विषय रखने का और प्रचार अथवा विकास करने का समर्थन करता हूं।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We have been carrying it on for full three days now and we must conclude it today How much time does the hon. Minister propose taking?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): Twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: We must close it at 6-30, I think

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): May I submit one thing for your consideration and that is that the conclusions of the Sanskrit Commission and of the Official Language Commission, as a matter of fact, to a certain extent overlap each other When we consider the question of official language in the next Session, may I humbly submit that along with that discussion we may have further discussion of this question also, because it is very important and the questions raised are somewhat alike. With your kindness we have been furnished with this book (Sanskrit Commission Report). We have gone through this during these two days but we have not been able to finish that entirely. We must consider the observations and recommendations of that Commission as well as this Commission together so that we may arrive at the correct result. So, I will beg of you not to conclude this discussion today but continue the discussion along with the other discussion in the next Session. I want that the Report of Parliamentary Committee on Official Language must be considered along with this report.

Mr. Speaker: Now that Hindi is the official language of the Union—that is a settled fact so far as our Constitution is concerned—whatever might be the recommendation of any other Commission that make Sanskrit the official language of the Union—I am not talking of the Sanskritic language or whether it ought to be made compulsory or not—is not binding. The point which certainly can be made is that for a proper study of our *sanskriti*, culture, *sahitya* and our language, this is the *mooladhar*. Of course, one can say so and then insist upon it. Hon. Members may consider the amendment of Shri Vajpayee also Then there are many other points, like Board and so on. But to say that this will stand over for the consideration of the question as to whether Sanskrit ought to be made the official language or not shall not be all right In this we proceed only on the existing Constitution.

An Hon. Member: That is barred.

Mr. Speaker: If it comes in the other one, it shall be all right. Let hon. Members then say that and do so So far as this matter is concerned, what kind of fillip should be given to Sanskrit, whether it should be made compulsory at any particular stage and, if so, in what areas, what is the Board, these are the only matters which need be gone into here But I am in the hands of the House so far as this matter is concerned. But how can we indefinitely put it off?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You were pleased to say that each one of the 21 hon. Members, who stood up, would be given an opportunity. At least those hon. Members must be given an opportunity to express their opinion. 21 hon. Members had stood up when you asked them to do so. They may be given an opportunity. At least that must be kept up.

Mr. Speaker: Now those 21 will be endless.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Some more time be given on Saturday. Some time will be left over on that day as only the consideration of the Report of the Union Public Service Commission is left. So, if we go on till 6.30 today and for some more time on Saturday, you will be able to give a chance to all those who are desirous to speak.

An Hon. Member: Continue for one more day.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Nobody has spoken . . .

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You may consider even of giving more representation also.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister be here on Saturday?

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): This is one language which has no linguistic barriers. There are several speakers who would like to participate in the discussion

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am in your hands. But I may submit that the discussion has not centred round the recommendations of the Commission. Most of the speeches that have been made have been with regard to the importance of Sanskrit in our national life. There can be no two opinions about it. Except one or two hon. Members who have differed on this matter, everybody is agreed on this point. So my humble submission is that discussion has not centred on the recommendations of the Commission, but on the importance of Sanskrit in our national life.

It would be more fruitful if the discussion centres on the main recommendations and my own submission is that since no new points are being made we might as well conclude it today. But I am in your hands; whatever you order I will do.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is in my hands; I am in the hands of the House! I am happy about it.

An. Hon. Member: The House is in a mood to continue.

Mr. Speaker: But as the hon. Minister says, hon. Members must assist him He is anxious to do something for Sanskrit and culture Now there is the Report of the Commission. If hon Members concentrate on what exactly they want to be done with regard to those recommendations that will be more helpful than saying that Sanskrit is a hoary language and all that—that is admitted.

Inasmuch as so many hon. Members are interested, I would request the hon Minister to devote some time on Saturday also That is the last day of the session We rise on that day; let us rise with Sanskrit (**यो वाजपे : मनु-यो रेण समर्पयेत**) Now, I would allow only ten minutes to hon Members. They may eschew from consideration whether Sanskrit ought to be made the official language or not. That may be reserved for a later occasion when the discussion on the official language would come up They may confine their remarks to the recommendations of the Commission, what kind of help or assistance can be given to propagate Sanskrit and how it can be done. Shri Ghosh, he wants to fly to Calcutta now

15·49 hrs.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): Sir, yesterday we were told that instead of indulging in platitudes we should more usefully express our views on the recommendations of the Commission I am going to follow that advice

At the same time I must say that after independence, Government has not given a fair deal to Sanskrit. During the British regime when we were students from Class VI right up to the entrance class and then in the first Arts course, Sanskrit was compulsory The present-day tendency is to somehow push it out of the curriculum I think that will not be good for the country

After twelve years of independence, unfortunately for us, we are seeing

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

fissiparous tendencies everywhere. If we realise how much we are indebted to Sanskrit for the concept of *desha-martrik*, how much Sanskrit served as the golden thread to knit the whole of India together, then we could not have been so negligent about the study of Sanskrit

I would strongly support the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission that not only in the school standard, but in respect of those students who take up arts Sanskrit should be made compulsory, in the case of those students who go in for science at least in the school standard some basic knowledge of Sanskrit is necessary for them For those who want to prosecute their degree course in the regional language, some basic knowledge of Sanskrit should be made compulsory That is one of the recommendations, which I strongly support

I have gone through the Report of the Commission from cover to cover and it is extremely difficult for me to disagree or differ from any of the recommendations of the Commission. I fully realise that it is not possible for us unless the constitution is changed to make Sanskrit as the second national language That was the suggestion of the Commission and that will require the consideration of the House at a later stage I would suggest that at least for certain purposes Sanskrit should be used as a matter of convention as an informal national language Barring that, I would submit that so far as the other recommendations are concerned, all may be implemented by the Education Ministry

In this connection I would only submit this, that on account of the language question there have been differences of opinion nay disputes in the different tracts of India We should remember that we were taught in our schools by the British people that India is not a country, that it is a sort of a continent, that there is actually no unifying force—no reality—in the concept of our country. I would ask the hon Members of this House to read the wonderful book of Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerjee, *Fundamental Unity of India*, and see how he has traced the origin, growth and submission of the concept of the motherland, the concept of *desh apri* though Sanskrit-culture, how actually Sanskrit was responsible for this idea. The famous *sloka* which we recite as a Purificatory *mantra* just after rising, (गगे चयुमने चैव) I know that many of the Members know this *sloka* how it beautifully reminds us every morning this concept of the motherland as a whole.

You know that according to Puranas the body of Sati was cut up into fifty-two fragments and they all fell throughout India, emphasising and sanctifying the idea of the unity of India as a whole before the eyes of the Hindus At the same time we should know and remember that all the languages of Northern India are born out of the matrix of Sanskrit, and as regards South Indian languages that practically all of them have been transmuted by Sanskrit Telugu has got about seventy per cent of Sanskrit words, Malayalam a little more, and Tamil a little less But, as a matter of fact, if we have invoked the aid of any unifying force, if we want to dissolve this difference between the Northern and the South Indian languages, we can do so only through the help of Sanskrit by propagation of Sanskrit, the whole of India will be knit and united together in the same concept and ideology It is already there, we are merely to develop it

I would therefore ask the hon Education Minister who himself is a great Sanskrit scholar, that we will not be doing our duty to our culture of which we are proud if we neglect Sanskrit in that way As a matter of fact it is apparent that very few people are now learning Sanskrit, because Sanskrit has been neglected, has been practically pushed out of the curriculum of our educational system. The Education Minister knows it

So far as the Northern languages are concerned, it will be useful to remember that Oriya contains about 85 per cent Sanskrit words, Bengali and Assamese about 80 per cent, the languages of Bihar—Maithili, Bhojpuri and Maghadhi the same percentage I should mention here that even in Hindi, Sanskrit predominates from 70 per cent to 55 per cent as you travel from east to west

Therefore, the most unifying factor which can unite the whole of India in one ideology is through the propagation of the Sanskrit culture which we must try to inculcate in our life, in our university education

I may here refer to article 351 and the great role that Sanskrit is called upon to play Article 351 wants to make Hindi as the *rashtra bhasha*, not Hindi as it stands at present but Hindi as will be influenced and enriched by drawing very largely upon the vocabulary of Sanskrit That is the provision of article 351 of the Constitution Therefore, if we are to make the *rashtra bhasha* acceptable to the whole of India, we must also change it, transmute it How? By drawing upon the mother language, namely upon the vocabulary drawn from Sanskrit, and by the impact and influence of the regional languages Then and then only will it be acceptable to the whole of India I am quite sure if it is Sanskritised if it changes its form substantially from the present dialect of West U P, there will be no difficulty or dispute about its acceptance by the South Indian people also Because, their own languages contain a very large percentage of Sanskrit words I particularly support the general recommendation of the Sanskrit Commission as stated in page 268 of the book the general recommendations of the Commission and also the recommendation about the preservation of the manuscripts We know, about 50 years ago, one of the scholars of Bengal went to Tibet and got some Sanskrit books copied from there There was a vast treasure of lost Sanskrit books or their translation in their monasteries Unfortunately for us, perhaps, those books have been destroyed We will not be able to get them now There are a large number of books to be found in Mongolia and in other regions, Indonesia and even in some portions of China and in our own country Unless these books are salvaged, unless we make some arrangement for preservation of these books and for copying of these books, a large quantity of our ancient literature will be lost for ever

I would also request the hon Minister of Education to create an atmosphere for Sanskrit and not to pit Sanskrit against Hindi There should not be any dispute between Hindi and Sanskrit Sanskrit should be made compulsory *That would help the propagation* and acceptance of Hindi as *Rashtra Bhasha* for the whole of India As regards the language formula, I would also ask the Education Minister to take into consideration the recommendation of the Commission The Commission has made a very valuable suggestion

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Is the hon Member aware that the Commission has recommended that Hindi should be replaced by Sanskrit in the language formula?

Mr. Speaker: As official language?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: In the three language formula, they have suggested two alternatives In one alternative, they have suggested that Hindi should be taken out and Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the place of Hindi

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: English has been given the place of preference in that formula

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not a single member from the Hindi-speaking area in that Commission

Mr. Speaker: The hon Members is not of the view that Hindi ought to be given up As I understand him, he says that there ought to be no conflict between Hindi and Sanskrit Hindi has been accepted as the official langu-

[Mr. Speaker]

age. Hindi must be taught. Sanskrit must be taught in addition. There is no good pitting one against another. That is what the hon. Member says. In the areas where Hindi is the mother tongue, there is no difficulty about three languages at all: Hindi, Sanskrit and English, if necessary. Some difficulty arises with regard to other areas where one language has to be learnt. That may be part of the language.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: What I was going to submit was an observation in the report. In any scheme which is made, the Commission is against providing Hindi as an alternative to Sanskrit I never said that Hindi should not be there. Hindi must be there. Hindi should not be pitted against Sanskrit. That is all that I wanted. I would humbly submit that the report of the Sanskrit Commission is a unanimous report. well argued and well documented. Many of the Members have got international fame for their scholarship and they are all highly respected patriotic Indians. My humble request to the Minister is that the recommendations should be carefully and seriously considered by the Minister and as far as possible those recommendations should be implemented.

18·00 hrs.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संस्कृत आयोग की एक सिफारिश को छोड़ कर बाकी तमाम सिफारिशों की सिफारिश करता हूं और वह एक सिफारिश है तीन लैंग्वेज फ़ारमूला के सिलसिले में मैं मानता हूं कि इस देश के बहुत थोड़े आदमी होंगे, जिन्हें अंग्रेजी पढ़ने की जरूरत होगी । हम आसानी से अंग्रेजी को छोड़ सकते हैं । तीन भाषायें हम पढ़ें–एक मातृभाषा, दूसरी रिजनल लैंग्वेज हो या हिन्दी हो और तीसरी संस्कृत । मैं समझता हूं कि जिसे अंग्रेजी पढ़नी है, वह कालेज में जा कर पढ़ ले । आज हमारे देश की तरक्की में अंग्रेजों का कोई हाथ नहीं है । यहां रूसी जानने वाले भाई आये हैं और भिलाई के कारखाने को बना रहे हैं । जर्मनी वाले आये, वे कढ़ाकेला में बना रहे हैं । इसी तरह से दूसरे भाषा भाषी लोग हमारी इमदाद कर रहे हैं । जिस तरह से उनकी जबानें सीखने या पढ़ने के लिये यह कोई जरूरी नहीं मानता है कि उनको हमारे पाठ्यक्रमों में स्थान मिले, उसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजी को क्यों जारी रखा जाये ? मैं समझता हूं हूं कि जैसा रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा है कि जो आयोग के सदस्य थे वे तकरीबन सभी ऐसे इलाकों से आते थे जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी नहीं थे, इसलिये उन्होंने यह सिफारिश की कि हिन्दी के पाठ्यक्रम को स्कूलों में जरूरी न समझा जाये और कालेजों में जरूरी मान लिया जाये । मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर जरूरी हो तो अंग्रेजी की जगह जरूरी हो ।

इसके अलावा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि गीता का जन्म कुरुक्षेत्र में हुआ था—

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) : हरियाना में ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : और कुरुक्षेत्र के अन्दर विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि उस विश्वविद्यालय को संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के बैकग्राउन्ड में चलाया जा सकता है और उसको सहायता दी जाये ।

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : वहां के वाइस-चांसलर को संस्कृत नहीं आती है ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मेरे साथी वाइस-चांसलर की बात करते हैं । यह पता नहीं है कि जिन्होंने संस्कृत आयोग की रिपोर्ट लिखी है, उन्हें भी संस्कृत आती थी या नहीं । साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हर एक की भाषा में संस्कृत का कुछ न

कुछ हिस्सा तो है ही । इसलिये उन्हें अपनी भाषा जानते हुए यह तो मान ही लेना चाहिये कि वह संस्कृत का कुछ न कुछ जानते ही हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसको संस्कृत नहीं आती है, वह भी संस्कृत का बड़ा प्रेमी हो सकता है ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : यही मैं कह रहा

श्री वाजपेयी : प्रेमी हो सकते है, मगर संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस-चांसलर कैसे हो सकते हैं ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to submit that all the members of this commission are learned scholars in Sanskrit.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Where is the doubt? Who doubts it?

Shri Raghunath Singh: But they have not written their report in Sanskrit; they have written it in a foreign language?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे भाई वाजपेयी जी को क्या मालूम कि हमारे वाइस-चांसलर संस्कृत जानते है या नही जानते है । वह तो समझते है कि चूंकि वह अंग्रेजी के विद्वान हैं, इसलिये संस्कृत नही जानते होंगे ।

श्री वाजपेयी : मैं ठीक कह रहा हू

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमे ज्यादा न जाकर मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जिस समय मेरे साथी उज्जैन के बारे मे बोल रहे थे तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि उज्जैन की तरक्की क्यो नही हो रही है । मै आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरे जिले में तीन गुरुकुल है, एक भैसवाल में, दूसरा झज्जर में और तीसरा भटिंडू में । लड़कियों के लिये एक गुरुकुल खानपुर मे चल रहा है । उनकी तरक्की नहीं हुई है । आज तरक्की होती है तो हाई स्कूलों की होती है और होगी । इनके लिये लोग लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा करते हैं और सरकार भी लाखों रुपया देती है । उसकी वजह साफ है कि सरकार की नीति जो है वह अभी तक संस्कृत की सहायता करने की नही है । उज्जैन की अगर तरक्की नही होती है तो इसलिये नही होती है कि यूनिवर्स्टी ग्राट्स कमिशन कहती है कि वहां पर उसकी इजाजत के बगैर इसको खोला गया है । इजाजत के बगैर इस देश में लाखो सस्थायें चल रही हैं । आज आप देखें कि इजाजत के बगैर इस देश मे लाखों बच्चे पैदा होते हैं तो क्या इस देश के अन्दर उनको खाना खाने को नही मिलेगा, कपडा पहिनने को नही मिलेगा । इस वास्ते मै कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई जरूरी नही है कि श्रीमाली जी की इजाजत के बगैर कोई यूनिवर्स्टी स्थापित होती है, तो उसको सजा मिले । मै समझता हू कि अगर उनकी इजाजत के बगैर कोई विश्वविद्यालय बनता है तो उसको हमें शाबाश देनी होगी और उसकी सहायता करनी होगी ।

मै समझता हू कि मिशन के पास रुपया सीमित है, कम है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हू कि श्रीमाली जी उस रुपये के अलावा और भी रुपया इस कमिशन को दे ताकि ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयो की जो कि उनकी आज्ञा के बिना या बहुत पहले बन चुके हैं, उनकी भी मदद हो सके । यह चीज संस्कृत के विद्यार्थियो के लिये, संस्कृत की पाठशालाओ के लिये तथा उनको तरक्की देने के लिये निहायत जरूरी है और मैं चाहता हू कि उनके लिये रुपया निकाला जाये ।

मै चाहूगा कि संस्कृत स्कूलो के पाठ्यक्रम में, सैकेन्ड्री स्टेज में कम्पलसरी हो, लेकिन हो अंग्रेजी की जगह । अगर मान लीजिये कि कुछ देर तक इस बात के बारे मे कोई फैसला नही हो सकता है तो मै

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समझता हू कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी इलाको के अन्दर सस्कृत को कम्पलसरी बना दिया जाये तीसरी भाषा के रूप में । हो सकता है कि कुछ भाइयो को इसमें ऐतराज हो । मेरे भाई प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं और उनके बहुत सारे हिमायती भी हैं और मै बतलाना चाहता हू कि पजाब के हिन्दी रिजन के अन्दर जो लोग पजाबी या दूसरी रिजनल भाषा नही पढ़ना चाहते है, उनका मसला भी इससे हल हो जाता है अगर हिन्दी के साथ कम्पलसरी रिजनल भाषा न रहे और सस्कृत हो जाये ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) अग्रेजी से क्यो मोह है ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मुझे बिल्कुल मोह नही है । मै चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजी जल्दी जाये । लेकिन आप जानते है कि जिस भाषा ने हमें डेढ दो सौ साल तक गुलाम रखा वह हमारी दिमागी आजादी को बहुत दिन तक दूर रखेगी । लेकिन मै मानता हू कि अग्रेजी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि जितने हमारे हाकिम है, आई० सी० एस० व आई० ए० एस० आदि आफिसर हैं, नये पैदा होते है, पुराने है, वे सब अग्रेजी के विद्वान है और उनका न तो रिजनल भाषा से कोई प्यार है और न ही हिन्दी से प्यार है और न ही सस्कृत से प्यार है, और अगर प्यार है तो केवल अग्रजी से है ।

मै तो चाहता हू, जैसा मैने शुरू में कहा कि तीन भाषायें जरूरी हो, एक रिजनल भाषा, एक हिन्दी और एक सस्कृत । लेकिन अगर अग्रेजी को इस देश के साथ कुछ दिन चिपटाये रखना है तो फिर मै चाहूगा कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी इलाको के अन्दर सस्कृत को दूसरी रिजनल भाषा की जगह कम्पलसरी तौर पर पढ़ाया जाये ।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Narayanankutty Menon I will call Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava later

I will give opportunity to all professors!

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have to leave tomorrow I will not be here.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Even non-professors may be given an opportunity

Mr. Speaker: Very well I will call one after the other

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: When the debate began on the Report, we were under the impression that at least as far as the question of Sanskrit was concerned, there would be the least controversy and the least heat generated However, I am compelled to make this remark that yesterday when certain references were made, of course eulogising Sanskrit and emphasizing the need of Sanskrit, the tone of the speeches of some of the hon Members was not at all very fortunate We have experienced in this country that because of overzealous championing of the cause of certain languages, the very causes for which those gentlemen are fighting are sometimes spoiled and defeated Yesterday as the debate was going on, certain references were made not only to Sanskrit alone but to Hindi and English When some people speak about Hindi with as much passion as possible, some other people get an impression that Hindi is the monopoly of somebody We have accepted Hindi as the official language and any person in this country has got as much right to say, and be proud of saying, that Hindi is our national language and it is not the monopoly of somebody But, when sometimes some people import so much of passion and heat in their championship of the cause of Hindi, it appears as if somebody is going to force Hindi on somebody else,

who has as much right to speak about Hindi as their language as any other person. Such attempts are not going to succeed.

I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Members who are so much proud of Hindi as our official language and want to see as soon as possible English eradicated from this country and Hindi alone made the official language. Let them think in a cool-headed way about the problem. Let them have an understanding of those people who experience real difficulties. If that understanding is there, if they consider this issue in a cool-headed manner, certainly there will not be any language controversy in this country today. But if this over-zealous championing continues, fissiparous tendencies will be there. There are certain reactionary forces and parties who want to take advantage of this over-zealousness and passion, and because of that, certainly the unity of the country is threatened.

Therefore, in order to avoid that, let us have some cool thinking. We have accepted Hindi as the official language and none in the country is against Hindi today, and we all say together that as soon as possible we should have Hindi as the official language. No person coming from any State considers English as our own language. I assure you that in India today nobody is proud to speak in English and claim that English is the only language in which he can speak. But there is an historic background. We have grown in a tradition, and because of that sometimes we are compelled to speak in English. Language is the medium by which people understand each other. If because of certain difficulties and circumstances, some people cannot understand a particular language, we have to appreciate that it will take sometime before they become conversant with it.

Every State in India is earnest to teach Hindi as part of the educational system, as the language of the coming generation, and the coming generation, if not this generation itself, will certainly welcome Hindi as their language, and we will be able to eradicate English from this country. That is certain.

As far as Sanskrit is concerned, all of us may not be able to accept some of the recommendations made in the Report. Certain remarks were made about the learned members of the Commission yesterday. This was quite unfortunate, because there cannot be any difference of opinion on the fact that they are erudite scholars who command respect throughout the country and from every section of this House. It may be possible that because of a certain scholastic approach they have made certain impracticable recommendations. Certainly the Government is at liberty, and the hon. Minister, who is as much a Sanskrit scholar as any other, is at liberty, to give the House proposals concerning how the practical difficulties in giving effect to the recommendations could be got over and a *via media* found so that the teaching of Sanskrit could be carried on. Because of the complicated education system and the shift-over we had after independence, because of the lack of an integrated educational system, it may not be possible in every State to make Sanskrit a compulsory language. You know that the emphasis till 1947 was on Humanities and Arts. Now, it is slowly changing because the entire pattern of society is changing. We are giving more emphasis to technological education, and when we are making the shift, the question of other languages also comes in, as also that of Hindi as the national language.

Therefore, it may be difficult in some parts of the country, especially in certain States, to make Sanskrit a compulsory language, because in the very early years, especially in secondary education, it will be overburdening the students. By making Sanskrit

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a compulsory language, the question should be understood in a different way If it is meant that Sanskrit should be a compulsory language, the getting of cent per cent marks in which is a condition precedent if the student has to complete his secondary education, certainly, it may not be acceptable to many States But if the proposition is otherwise, that when Sanskrit is made compulsory, as far as the student is concerned, if it is not a full cent per cent marks paper but is a part of the curriculum, certainly, that may be acceptable to many of the States As it has been suggested, an experiment may be made with

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon Member mean that it should be a part of language paper with some percentage of marks?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It should be a part of the language paper One language paper is there already If this is given cent per cent marks, then it may be difficult for the student But the language paper may be sub-divided and Sanskrit may be made compulsory in the sense that only part of the cent per cent may be given to Sanskrit.

Yesterday, my hon friend, Shri Yadhav—I am sorry he is not here—made certain remarks about Sanskrit I do not know whether he knows very well the history of our country, the 2,000 years old history and the p si-tion of the Sanskrit language in our country When he said that Sanskrit was not the language of the common masses, I was reminded of one of the best classics, which is accepted by everybody, Kalidasa's classic *Shakuntalam*.

It has been accepted that during those days, it was the privilege of the feudal lords to have poets in their courts None of the poets during those days ever dared to write a theme or story in which the hero was not the king and the king always used to do the right. You will find, going through Kalidasa's *Shankuntalam* that, for the first time in the history of Sanskrit, the language has been used in a theme where the hero is not the king and where he did not always do the right thing

Kalidasa was also a common man, he was a shepherd and he rose by means of the Sanskrit language alone to write this classic In that classic, he said that the king fell in love with Shankuntala, trespassed into the *Ashrama* and misbehaved with the girl And when Kanwa returned, certainly, Kalidasa did not say that the King was right When Kanwa returned he could understand the wh le position and he did not upbraid Shankuntala but put the blame squarely on the king and sent Shakuntala back to the ashram Here the king was not eulogised

When some people go on eulogising Sanskrit and pu ting forward a the ry of revivalism, certainly, modern people may think otherwise I am opposed to that theory of revivalism It is wrong to say that all that is contained in the past is the only truth and no other country or language has got the truth (*Interruption*) It is also wrong to say that what all is contained in Sanskrit is correct and that alone is correct

Even though what you say about Sanskrit is not accepted in all the countries today—in other c^untries with other polit cal faiths—they realise the fact that unless you have got the key to the best of the traditions of the land you cannot claim to be a citizen of that country, knowing your own mother country As such, no Indian citizen today—I am convinced—can claim to be a citizen of India who knows his country very well, unless he has got a basic knowledge of Sanskrit Not only the literature of our land, but the classics of our land, have been translated into many languages including the languages of those countries where the mythological concepts of this kind are not accepted because of the political philosophy.

They accept these as classics, as epics of those times and they translate them as far as literature is concerned.

Take any branch of science, the science of *Ayurveda*. Even though it has become out-dated, it is still enjoying one of the most important places as far as the system of treatment is concerned. Ayurveda which has been re-written and abridged in the form of *Ashtanga Hridaya*, is being carried on as a treatment in many parts of the country and radical cures have been found. What is the concept of that?

For thousands of years, our Rishis were trained in science, spent their lifetime in watching the plants grow, in watching biology and anatomy of the human organism. As a result of 2,000 years of experience, they have codified their experiences in this Ayurveda and *Ashtanga Hridaya*. Have we today become ignorant of these rich experiences of those people because we cannot understand Sanskrit and because Sanskrit is a dead language and because we say Sanskrit has gone by? Is it because of these that we do not have the benefit of the richness of Ayurveda and *Ashtanga Hridaya*? Certainly, we must remember them.

Yesterday, *Ramayana* was being referred to You forget the story of Rama, the philosophy of the story, the morals of the story If you see the *Ramayana*, you will find that every science has been referred to therein The ancients knew them When *Ramayana* was written, it revealed page after page the many sciences that today are known as the western science. I may remind you of one part of the *Ramayana* where Sampathi speaks. When Sampathi explains things to Hanuman he gives a verbatim, photographic picture, just as in the X-ray, of how the human embryo develops in the womb of the mother, how it comes out stage by stage and transforms. The *Ramayana* which was written in those ages showed how the embryo developed in the womb of the mother, how the embryo got the food and how it grew. The *Ramayana* says how the womb grew in seven days, how it transformed and how the nourishing food was got. Is it not worth while looking to those things where the entire treasure and experience of the past were to be seen?

The classics of Charaka and Sushruta showed how the art of surgery was practised and also pathology. The rishis had practised them thousands and thousands of years ago, and they spent their time in watching Nature grow and all those experiences have been codified in those classics. Therefore, whether it is in the case of philosophy, in the case of history, in the case of art, in the case of science or engineering, certainly we find that the entire tradition of our country from long, long past, has become a treasure-house in the form of Sanskrit classics and literature. That is fortunate for us Therefore, if we want to have the experience of the past, if you want to see that the synthesis of our civilisation is kept, that synthesis having come down to us through millions of years of study, certainly we have that key, and a basic understanding of Sanskrit is a condition precedent Because unless we understand the past, we cannot claim to know of the future Therefore, nobody will disagree that there should be a basic understanding of Sanskrit for everybody concerned For, culture itself is defined and civilisation itself is defined as a synthesis of experiences of generations to generations, and unless we ourselves realise it, we might forget the past So far as we of the present generation are concerned, we do not have the experiences of the past We cannot claim that we are civilised and we are cultured in that sense Therefore, it is essential that whatever might be spoken about Sanskrit—whether we are for it or against it—we should have a basic understanding of Sanskrit.

As far as the question of making Sanskrit as a compulsory language of study is concerned, I presume that the hon. Education Minister has not taken a definite stand in so far as the report

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goes, and I think that the Government has not made any resolution as for the specific recommendations.

I place before the hon. Minister my suggestions as I have enumerated before, and he could find out how to make an integrated educational system whereby Sanskrit could also indirectly become a compulsory subject and the students are given all facilities to study the language. One word more and I finish.

There is a recommendation made for the starting of another university in regard to Sanskrit. Whatever might have been spoken in the House, I am very glad to find that every section of the House with a solitary exception yesterday was eulogising Sanskrit. But the state of affairs today is very deplorable, because since the new educational changes came in, absolutely no place has been left for Sanskrit. In any system of study, even in my State, Sanskrit used to be almost a compulsory language and every boy of four used to recite *Siddharupa* every day and get a basic idea of Sanskrit when he finishes his matriculation. Today, however, I know Sanskrit has no place, because certain far-reaching changes have been introduced in our educational system, and an integrated system of education was quite impossible. Therefore, it is for the Education Minister to ponder over this question and formulate an all-India policy whereby this language will have its proper place as far as the educational system is concerned

As far as the Sanskrit University is concerned, I have pointed out that in my State there is a place called Kaladi. There is a college founded in the name of Shri Sankara. The intention of the founders of the college was ultimately it should grow into a university of oriental studies. But unfortunately from every source, especially Government, no help was forthcoming and now the college is undergoing certain trials and tribulations and litigation. But there is every prospect of transforming that college into a college of oriental studies and developing it into a Sanskrit university. I was pointing out to that college especially because, whatever political philosophy I may believe and whatever political philosophy hon. Members on the other side may believe, one thing is certain that the philosophy expounded by Shri Sankara during those days, within the short period of 32 years of his life, created a stir in the country and he has stormed the intellect of every person in this land.

It is certainly a pride that the *Advaita* philosophy has been expounded by Shri Sankara to which the doors are open for every type of action and every type of thought. Certainly that has created a storm in this country at that time. We will remember and we will have to remember that it was a storm centre and a centre of learning that emerged from Kaladi. I make this earnest appeal to the hon. Minister that he should think over the question of giving some help to that college, not only in the interest of Sanskrit studies, but in the interests of the people, where there is a suitable atmosphere for the study and teaching of Sanskrit and oriental studies. I finish by making this appeal that he should be alive to the situation, and after thinking out how it can be done, he should provide facilities for Sanskrit education, with a little amount of compulsion wherever it is possible.

In conclusion, I shall repeat what I said in the beginning that let those who love Sanskrit, who are interested in Sanskrit and who want Sanskrit to be a language to be studied by everybody, talk with less passion and by doing that—not even talking about Sanskrit—then can do more. That is the case with every language in India

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव जनाब स्पीकर साहब मैं सब से पहले आपकी तवज्जह संस्कृत कमिशन के टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue day after tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 8, 1959/Vaisakha 18, 1881 (Saka).

[*Thursday, the 7th May, 1959/17 Vaisakha, 1881 (Saka)*]

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4172	Expansion of steel industry	15543
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4184	Cases in Supreme Court	15550–51
4185	Southern Regional Committee for Technical Education	15551
4186	Coal Price Revision Committee	15551–52
4187	Theft of a Vehicle	15552
4188	Gambling and drinking in Delhi clubs	15552–53
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4192	Sahitya Akademi in States	15555
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4198	Scholarships in dance, drama and music	15557–58
4199	Grant to Bharatiya Kala Kendra	15558
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd*

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4207	Limestone deposits near Chandigarh	15563-64
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4222	Use of lignite for smelting iron ore	15570
4223	King George's School Ajmer	15570-71
4224	Class IV Employees	15571
4225	Punjab University Camp College, New Delhi	15571-72
4226	Research in Horticulture and Botany	15572
4227	Survey and sapphire mines	15572-73
4228	Printing of forged currency notes in Delhi	15573
4228-A	Accommodation for army officers	15573-74

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 15574—76

The Speaker postponed till the 8th May, 1959, his decision on the admissibility of two adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Prabhu Narain Singh, Ram Sewak Yadav and Braj Raj Singh regarding inadequate water supply arrangements in certain areas of Delhi on the 6th May, 1959

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE 15576—79

Shri Frank Anthony sought to raise a question of privilege regarding certain remarks reported to have been made against him by a member of Lok Sabha in connection with the Resolution moved by him (Shri Frank Anthony) on the 24th April, 1959 for the inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

The Speaker held over his decision on the matter

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Resolution on Tibet passed by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the 28th April, 1959

(2) A copy of each of the following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha —

(i) Supplementary Statement No III —Seventh Session, 1959

(ii) Supplementary Statement No VII — Sixth Session, 1958

(iii) Supplementary Statement No X —Fifth Session, 1958

(iv) Supplementary Statement No XIX — Fourth Session, 1958

(v) Supplementary Statement No XX — Third Session, 1957

(vi) Supplementary Statement No XXV. — Second Session, 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(3) A copy of Resolution No. F. 21(12)-E.O. /56 dated the 12th November, 1957 issued by the Government regarding the Industrial Management Pool Scheme

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 467 dated the 25th April, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(i) G.S.R. No 469 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. No 470, dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958

(iii) G S R. No 473 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.

(6) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(i) G S.R No 476 dated the 25th April ,1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(ii) G S.R No. 477 dated the 25th April, 1959, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Polo Sticks) Rules, 1959.

(iii) G S R No 478 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.

(iv) G S R No 479 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958

(v) G S R No 480 and 481 dated the 25th April, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958

(vi) G S R No 484 dated the 25th April, 1959

(vii) G S R No 485 dated the 25th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Cusoms Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.

(7) A copy of Notification No G S R 462 dated the 21st April, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electrol Rolls) Rules, 1956

(8) The Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-fifth to (forty-six h) of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions held during the Seventh Session were laid on the Table.

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 15583

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of Lok Sabha for the period commencing on the 1st May, 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . 15584

Sixth-first Report was presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 15584-86

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the reported claim by Pakistan Finance Ministry spokesman that India owed Pakistan Rs 180 crores on account of partition debt

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement in regard thereto

LEAVE OE ABSENCE 15587

The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House for the periods mentioned against each —

(1) Pandit Hiralal Shastri—15th February to 14th April, 1959 (Seventh Session).

(2) Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad—11th April to 8th May, 1959 (Seventh Session).

(3) Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan—11th March to 8th May, 1959 (Seventh Session).

COLUMNS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—*contd.*

(4) Her Highness Maharani Vijya Raje Scindia of Gwalior—11th April to 8th May, 1959 (Seventh Session).

(5) Kunwarani Vijaya Raje —9th April to 8th May, 1959 (Seventh Session).

(6) Shri R. Kanaksabai—26th March to 8th May, 1959 (Seventh Session).

(7) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar—28th February to 27th April, 1959 (Seventh Session).

(8) Shri T C N. Menon—3rd March to 20th April 1959 (Seventh Session).

(9) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo —2nd March to 28th April, 1959 (Seventh Session).

ANNOUNCEMENT *Re.* REPORT OF BOSE ENQUIRY AND U P. S C RELATING TO OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH L.I.C INVESTMENTS 15587-91

The Speaker agreed to the request of the Minister of finance that the Reports of the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry and the Union Public Service Commission regarding the conduct of certain officials concerned with the investments of the Life Insurance Corporation and Government's decisions thereon be circulated to members during inter-session and be laid on the Table next session.

BILL PASSED 15591-15604 15608-74

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Cost and Works Accountants Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, concluded, After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

COLUMNS

REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER ON THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST SHRI M.O. MATHAI . 15604-08

Sardar Hukam Singh laid on the Table the Prime Minister's report on the allegations made in Parliament against Shri M O. Mathai together with the comments of the Minister of Finance and the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Cabinet Secretary's report.

BILL PASSED 15675—15700

The *Minister of State in* the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved for the consideration of the Census (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed

MOTION *RE* EIGHTH REPORT OF U P.S C. 15700—03

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved for the consideration of the Eighth

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE*: ELIGIBLE REPORT OF U.P.S.C. —*contd*

Report of the Union Public Service Commission. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION *Re* REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION 15703—42

Further discussion on the motion *re*. Report of Sanskrit Commission continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MAY 8 1959/VAISAKHA 18, 1881 (SAKA)—

Discussion on matter of urgent public importance regarding the situation in Tibet and the Prime Minister's statement thereon, further discussion on the resolution regarding inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, moved on 24th April, 1959 by Shri Frank Anthony